PHOTOS OF
MR. AND MRS. MOODY CHAMBERLAIN
ARE IN ARCHIVES
DC 990302A
FOLDER 5

Chamberlain Family

VIGO
COUNTY
PUBLIC
LIBRARY

Mark R. Jennings
University of Arizona
College of Agriculture
School of Renewable Natural
Resources
210 Biological Sciences East
Building
Tucson, Arizona 85721

November 20, 1985

The Special Collections area has materials on local history and genealogy. I have enclosed a library research report which indicates the sources I have checked for information on the Chamberlain family.

I found one entry for Horace Chamberlain in Gookins's 1880 History of Vigo County Indiana and have enclosed a copy for you. The only other information I could find on the immediate family was through vital statistics. The W.P.A. index to death records includes Mary E. Chamberlain and Volney C. Chamberlain. Cemeteries, Vigo County Indiana, Vol. 1, includes Horace, Volney, and Volney's wife, Harriet.

Once the death date is known, an obituary may be located in the local newspaper. This may give more details about the individual and family members. If you would like me to pursue this, please let me know which obituaries you are interested in. Copying charges are 10¢ per copy plus postage.

I realize that your biography is of Frederic Chamberlain, and therefore, your interest is in his immediate family. However, we do have quite a bit of information on his grandfather, Moody Chamberlain, who was an associate judge in Vigo County. There are nineteen references to him in the county histories. In our Chamberlain surname file, there are pictures of Moody C. and Betsey Johnson Dole Chamberlain, as well as some of his personal correspondence, certificates, and papers. If copies of any of these interest you, please let me know.

Unfortunately, I wasn't able to locate anything specifically on Frederic Chamberlain. If you're interested in contacting a living descendent, you may want to write to our local newspaper's genealogy column and they will print your query. The address is: Genealogy, Dorothy J. Clark, Tribune-Star Publishing Co., P.O. Box 149, Terre Haute, IN 47808. Queries should be limited to 50 words.

Susan Dehler
Special Collections

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VIGO COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY
One Library Square
Terre Haute IN 47807

DATE: 11/19/85

VIGO CO. LIBRARY RESEARCH REPORT

The item(s) circled below indicate the record(s) searched for the surnames of: Chamberlain

in response to your request of 11/15/85.

[✓ 1.] Miscellaneous Card File:
Did not find ✓ Found

[✓ 2.] Surname File:
Did not find Found Moody Chamberlain

[✓ 3.] Vigo County, Indiana, Index of Names of Persons and of Firms (in the county histories)
Did not find Found Gookins, p. 391-392 (See enclosed)

[✓ 4.] Vigo County, Indiana, Marriage Licenses from 1818 to 1850:
Did not find ✓ Found

[✓ 5.] W.P.A. Index to Marriage Record, Vigo County, 1840-1920:
Did not find Found Horace Chamberlain married Mary E. Dickerson on Nov. 30, 1853; Volney C. Chamberlain married Harriet E. Riddle on Oct. 31, 1880

[✓ 6.] W.P.A. Index to Death Record, Vigo County, 1882-1920:
Did not find Found (See other side)

[✓ 7.] Cemetery Records of Vigo County, Including All Born Prior to 1830 That Lived to Maturity:
Did not find Found (See other side)

[✓ 8.] Cemeteries, Vigo County, Indiana (4 vols.):
Did not find Found (See Chamberlain entry enclosed)

[✓ 9.] Woodlawn Cemetery, Terre Haute, Vigo County IN, Index of Burials Vol. 1 1839-1899 vol. 2 1900-March 1983:
Did not find ✓ Found

10. Census Index for the year :
Did not find Found

Other: (also check other side)

6. Death Record:

Age at death, Date of Death, Place of Death

/ / /

Mary E. Chamberlain, age 80, Feb. 28, 1920 — Lost Creek

Volney C. Chamberlain, age 30, Aug. 31, 1885 - Seelyville, Ind.

7. Cemetery Record:

Chamberlain, Moody (Associate Judge Vigo Co. 1830 - 1832)
d. Sept. 28, 1862, aged 70 y.;

married Betsey J. — d. July 14, 1868, aged 72 y.

The University of Arizona

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(602) 621-1959

1885
One Hundred Years
1985
A Proud Beginning

#1272
November 15, 1985

Deborah Long
Interlibrary Loan and Reference Librarian
Vigo County Public Library
One Library Square
Terre Haute, IN 47807

Dear Mrs. Long:

I am currently writing a biography of Frederic M. Chamberlain (1867-1921), a pioneer fisheries biologist of the American West. Mr. Chamberlain was a native of Lost Creek Township (near Glenn), Vigo County, and attended local schools. I would like to inquire if the library has any information on Frederic M. Chamberlain or his parents (Horace J. and Mary E. (Dickerson) Chamberlain), older brother (Valney Chamberlain), or older sister (Imigen Chamberlain). I am especially interested in locating a photograph of Frederic Chamberlain and also contacting living descendents of the family for further information.

Thank you for your assistance. I would be happy to pay for any xerox and postage costs for appropriate information.

Sincerely,

Mark R. Jennings

Mark R. Jennings
Research Associate of
Fisheries Science

MRJ/mj.

Chamberlain Family

VIGO COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY

Mark R. Jennings
The University of Arizona
College of Agriculture
School of Renewable Natural
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210 Biological Sciences East
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Tucson, Arizona 85721

February 27, 1986

I surveyed a number of sources for information on Moody Chamberlain, but unfortunately, I was not able to come up with very much of substance. Although there are numerous references of Chamberlain in several county histories, I found that these generally just include his name with many others pertaining to a specific subject. (For example: he is listed as an associate judge, he is listed as one of the first settlers in Lost Creek township, he is listed as a share holder in the Brick School.) I can make copies of these pages with full citations if you are interested, but the Gookin's reference I sent earlier turns out to be the most informative. (There are 525 pages in Gookin's history.)

We do not have an index to our newspaper holdings, so it is difficult to determine what articles have been published. However, in our clippings file I think I found your Gleason article. In our Chamberlain surname file, we have the original letters and documents Gleason cites, but beyond those materials and the sparse information in county histories/records, I have no idea what sources she based the rest of her article on. Perhaps she was in contact with a descendent of the family.

I tried to locate an obituary for both Moody and his wife, but no luck. Unfortunately, we have no record of his middle name or the month and day of his wife's birth. At least I can send you the citation of the Gleason article.

Good luck with the biography.

Susan Dehler
Special Collections

THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA
TUCSON, ARIZONA 85721

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

SCHOOL OF RENEWABLE NATURAL RESOURCES
210 BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES EAST BUILDING
(602) 621-1959

#1368
February 19, 1986

Susan Dehler
Special Collections
Vigo County Public Library
One Library Square
Terre Haute, IN 47807

Dear Susan:

I am attempting to close up a few lose ends on my biography of Frederic Morton Chamberlain. One section deals with his grandfather Moody C. Chamberlain and that individual's contributions to the early community of Terre Haute. Could you please provide me with published (including full citations) information about Moody C. Chamberlain? [I received an old newspaper clipping from a descendent about him. The clipping was by Pansy M. Gleason and was published in a local newspaper in 1929 or 1930]. Also, can you tell me what Moody's middle name was, the month and day of his wife's birth, and the number of pages in Gookin's 1880 History of Vigo County, Indiana?

Thank you again for all your help. I will be happy to pay for any xerox and postage costs.

Sincerely,

Mark

Mark R. Jennings
Research Associate of
Fisheries Science

MRJ/mj.

County histories - Moody Chamberlain

Beckwith 88, 380, 391, 394, 395
associate judge

Bradsby 526 & 199, 424

Condit 92 - ref. to school

977.245:m Markle (microfilm) I 14, 24, 26, 59, 78
III 8

977.2 C Dorothy Clark 106, 185, 189, 190, 274

CAF - Pioneers
Gleason article -
Terre Haute Star
Jan. 13, 1930
p. 5, col 3-6

Chamberlain Family

VIGO COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY

Mark R. Jennings
University of Arizona
College of Agriculture
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210 Biological Sciences East
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Tucson, Arizona 85721

December 12, 1985

I searched our newspaper holdings for the obituaries that you were interested in. Unfortunately, I was only able to find one out of the four. This may be due to the fact that the Chamberlains lived in Lost Creek Township near Seeleyville and that the newspapers did not publicize every death report of individuals outside the city of Terre Haute.

Apparently there were two Mary Elizabeth Chamberlains in Lost Creek and that is why there was some confusion about the death date. I was able to verify that Mary E. (Dickerson) Chamberlain died on July 11, 1900 and I have enclosed her obituary.

I am also sending you the addresses of the public libraries in Parke and Fountain counties for your genealogical research. The Rockville Public Library has an Indiana collection, genealogy materials, county newspapers (1871-1974), and Indiana census records (1820-1880). I wasn't able to determine how extensive the Covington Public Library's genealogy holdings were. So, I'm also including the address of the Fountain County Historical Society which may have additional information for you.

Please reimburse the library for the materials forwarded to you on Nov. 20 and Dec. 12, 1985. The total charge is $.84 ($.40 for 4 copies and $.44 postage). Thank you.

Susan Dehler
Special Collections

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1885
One Hundred Years
1985
A Proud Beginning

#1280
November 28, 1985

Susan Dehler
Special Collections
Vigo County Public Library
One Library Square
Terre Haute, IN 47807

Dear Susan:

Thank you for your reply of November 20, 1985 regarding the relatives and family of Frederic Morton Chamberlain. Although your assumption is correct that I am most interested in the immediate family, your information about Moody Chamberlain and his wife were most enlightening and I will include a sentence on them in the biography.

I have sent off a query to the Terre Haute Tribune-Star in an attempt to contact living descendents of Horace and Mary (Dickerson) Chamberlain. Hopefully, this will turn up something in the future.

I would like you to check for obituaries of the following individuals. Please let me know how much to reimburse you for copying and mailing costs.

- ✓ Volney C. Chamberlain (Mar. 5, 1855-Aug. 31, 1885). — Did not find
- ✓ Horace Chamberlain (June 26, 1821-Apr. 27, 1885). — Did not find
- ✓ Mary E. (Dickerson) Chamberlain (Dec. 20, 1831-Feb. 28, 1920? or is it July 11, 1900? or is it 1910?) — Found T.H. Evening Gazette, 7/11/1900
- ✓ Frederic Morton Chamberlain (June 29, 1867-Aug. 29, 1921?) [he was "reported dead" on this date] — Did not find

Finally, I have done a great deal of genealogical research on my mother's father whose ancestors and descendents are scattered around the Kingman area in Fountain and Parke counties, Indiana. I would like to know if there is an active genealogical section in any local libraries (such as yours) in Parke and Fountain counties. If so, can you provide me with a name and address to write to? I have lots of information in my files and I would like to be able to fill in the few gaps left on those individuals I know nothing about.

Thank you so very much for all you assistance. I look forward to your reply.

Sincerely,

Mark

Mark R. Jennings
Research Associate of
Fisheries Science

MRJ/mj.

Chamberlain Family

Indiana State University
University Archives

December 5, 1985

Mark R. Jennings
Research Associate of Fisheries Sciences
College of Agriculture
School of Renewable Natural Resources
210 Biological Sciences East Building
University of Arizona
Tucson, Arizona 85721

Dear Mr. Jennings;

In response to your enquiry concerning Frederic M. Chamberlain, I can offer the attached information. Regrettably, our photographic records are sketchy for the period in question, and we could locate no reference to a middle name.

I have forwarded a copy of your request to the Archives and Special Collections Division of the Vigo County Public Library. Perhaps they can be of more assistance than I.

Please contact me if you have any further questions.

Sincerely,

J. Thomas Brown
University Archivist

enc.

cc: Lois Harris
Vigo County Public Library

December 5, 1985

Mark R. Jennings-- cont.

PS.

I might mention the possibility of a long-shot for your research. The list of Class Themes for 1895 includes a paper entitled, " Shall Science Be Taught in the Elementary Schools?". The author is a T. M. CHAMBERLAIN.

Graduation rosters for 1895 list a Fred M. Chamberlain. There is no record of a T.M. Chamberlain enrolled in the school.

One could assume that this paper is, in fact, the senior paper of Frederic M. Chamberlain. However, we can verify this assumption absolutely.

If I can be of further assistance, please let me know.

The University of Arizona

College of Agriculture
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(602) 621-1959

1885

1985

A Proud Beginning

#1273
November 15, 1985

O. Gene Norman
Interlibrary Loan and Reference Librarian
Cunningham Memorial Library
Indiana State University
Terre Haute, IN 47809

Dear Mr. Norman:

I am currently writing a biography of Frederic M. Chamberlain (1867-1921), a pioneer fisheries biologist of the American West. According to my notes, Mr. Chamberlain was a native of Vigo County, Indiana and graduated from the Indiana State Normal School "about 1892". Since the Indiana State Normal School is the precursor of your University, I would like to inquire if you have any information on Mr. Chamberlain in the library and also in the school files. I am especially interested in obtaining a photograph of Mr. Chamberlain and also determining what his middle name was.

Thank you for your assistance. I would be happy to pay for any xerox and postage costs for appropriate information.

Sincerely,

Mark R. Jennings
Research Associate of
Fisheries Science

MRJ/mj.

Chamberlain Family

VIGO COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY

Mrs. Erma L. Duprey
P.O. Box 1971
St. Augustine FL 32085-1971

February 26, 1985

When your letter came to me, there was no money inside. If you enclosed a check, you might want to stop payment.

I am enclosing a copy of the Chamberlain cemetery listing from Cemeteries, Vigo County, Indiana, volume one. However, I don't know of any photographs of Moody Chamberlain's stone. I am sending a list of researcher, so perhaps you could get someone to photograph it for you.

We do have a file on the Chamberlain family. There are some nice things in it. There is a pamphlet of four typed pages. Some of it consists of transcripts of original documents regarding the Chamberlains and some of it is on the origin of the name and eminent Chamberlains. There is an 1898 letter to "Cousin Fannie" from H.N. Chamberlain, a newspaper article on the 50th wedding anniversary of the Samuel Chamberlains, the obituary of Samuel Chamberlain and of August L. Chamberlain, and photographs of Moody and Betsey Johson Dole Chamberlain. There are some very old original documents, which came from the Vigo County Historical Society. These include handwritten certifications of the teaching ability of Miss Elizabeth Chamberlain, Betsey Dole, and Moody Chamberlain. Moody's is dated 1813. He must have been a versatile man because there is also a letter certifying his ability as a carpenter and two appointments as associate judge of Vigo county, signed by the governor of Indiana. In addition there is a letter appointing him paymaster of the 30th Regiment of Indiana Militia and also some correspondence from Chauncey Rose. These papers came from a Mary Coltrin, who was a granddaughter of Moody Chamberlain.

Natually, all these papers are very fragile. (The most recent one dates from the 1830s.) Some of the small, single sheets of paper might be copied, but the ones that have been folded are too damaged to copy. For $3.00 we could copy everything that is in good condition.

Nancy Sherrill
Nancy Sherrill
Genealogy Librarian

February 17, 1985

To the Librarian,

I saw an item in the Illiana Genealogical and Historical Society bulletin (back issue) that you might have some family history detail information on the CHAMBERLAIN family of Vigo County, Ind. My great great grandfather was Judge Moody Chamberlain of Vigo County, so I am very interested in this information. I will be glad to pay any copy charge.

I would also like to have a copy of the Chamberlain Cemetery record if one is available. I saw it once when I was very young. That is where Grandfather Chamberlain and his family are buried. I remember a very tall marker, but of course I was young. Where would I write to obtain a picture of this marker? I'm sure there must be one because my Mother used to have an old dog-earred newspaper clipping of it. If this isn't possible, perhap I could enlist the service of a nice person who would go out and tak some pictures for me. I would be glad to pay for film and time. Do you have a list of researchers? Maybe one of them would do it for me. I would like to have it to show my grandchildren.

[illegible] 99-100

No money inside

I am enclosing two dollars. Please bill me if it costs more. I do appreciate your help and am waiting eagerly for your reply.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Erma L. Duprey
P.O.Box 1971
St. Augustine, Florida
32085-1971

Chamberlain Family

Faces From The Past:

Frederic Morton Chamberlain (1867–1921), Pioneer Fishery Biologist of the American West

Mark R. Jennings

> *"The power to mark the facts coming, or rather brought, under one's attention and to deduce accurate conclusions, unbiased by personal prejudice, from these observations, is the power which makes one man's life success where a less fortunate brother's would be failure."—Frederic Morton Chamberlain*[1]

ABSTRACT

The life of Frederic Morton Chamberlain (1867–1921) was marked by his many contributions to fishery science. As an assistant with the old U.S. Bureau of Fisheries, he pioneered life history studies of salmon in California and Alaska, and assisted in the collection of hundreds of thousands of natural history specimens from the Pacific Ocean as resident naturalist on the U.S.S. *Albatross.* He was innovative in the use of field photography in fishery work, and the design and construction of capture nets and collecting gear. His detailed reports were important in documenting the conditions of the native ichthyofauna in Alaska, Arizona, and California at the turn of the century and have been heavily relied upon by subsequent investigators. His ability to design and conduct scientifically justifiable studies to solve fishery problems while under many kinds of hardships is a testament to his background and dedication to the field. He represents the prototype of the modern fishery biologist.

Frederic Morton Chamberlain (1867–1921; Fig. 1) was one of many young assistants hired by the old U.S. Fish Commission to collect specimens, gather field data, and compile catch statistics. Although many authors have acknowledged his contributions to various branches of zoology over the years (Rutter 1904a; Evermann and Goldsborough 1906; Clark 1907; Hanna 1921a; Bartsch 1927; Miller 1946, 1961), little is known of the life of this man who did so much to advance the frontiers of fishery science. In the following biography, I outline points of Chamberlain's life, with emphasis on his accomplishments as a pioneer fishery biologist of the American West. Such information not only provides examples of the kinds of hardships under which early fishery science was accomplished, but also serves as a reminder of the types of people who were intellectual ancestors of fishery biologists of the twentieth century.

Biography

Frederic Morton Chamberlain was born on 29 June 1867 near Glenn, in Lost Creek Township, Vigo County, Indiana. He was the youngest of three children of Horace (6/26/1821–4/27/1885) and Mary Elizabeth (Dickerson) Chamberlain (12/20/1831–7/11/1900), descendants of pioneer families who moved westward to Indiana in flatboats down the Ohio River (Gookins 1880; Gleason 1938). His paternal grandparents were Moody C. (11/3/1791–9/28/1862) and Betsey Johnson (Dole) Chamberlain (1795–7/14/1868), both licensed school teachers in Merrimack and Bedford, New Hampshire, after the War of 1812. After moving to Terre Haute, Indiana, in 1821, Moody Chamberlain was elected as an associate judge of the Circuit Court of Vigo County for two seven-year terms (1825–1839) (Gleason 1938). In the 1830s, Judge Chamberlain went into the grist mill and lumber business and subsequently purchased a 22.7-ha farm northeast of Terre Haute where grandchildren Volney C. Chamberlain (3/5/1855–8/31/1885), Imogen "Minnie" (Chamberlain) Moore (5/25/1861–7/9/1933) and Frederic were born, raised, and given their first academic lessons.

Frederic was educated in local schools, and as a young man assisted his father in farming, carpentry, and cabinetmaking. In the fall of 1886, he entered Indiana State Normal (now Indiana State University) at Terre Haute, where he attended classes intermittently over the next nine years, health and finances permitting (Records of Indiana State University). While there, Chamberlain attracted the attention of Professor Barton Warren Evermann, who guided his academic career and encouraged him to major in zoology with an emphasis in ichthyology. Under Evermann's watchful eye, Chamberlain steadily matured and received a thorough training in not only physical and natural sciences, but also social sciences.

In the fall of 1893, he entered Indiana University (at

Mark R. Jennings is presently a research associate with the Department of Herpetology, California Academy of Sciences. His research interests in pioneer ichthyologists and herpetologists of North America include documentation of their natural history observations in the American West prior to 1930. His current address is 1245 California Street, Los Banos, CA 93635.

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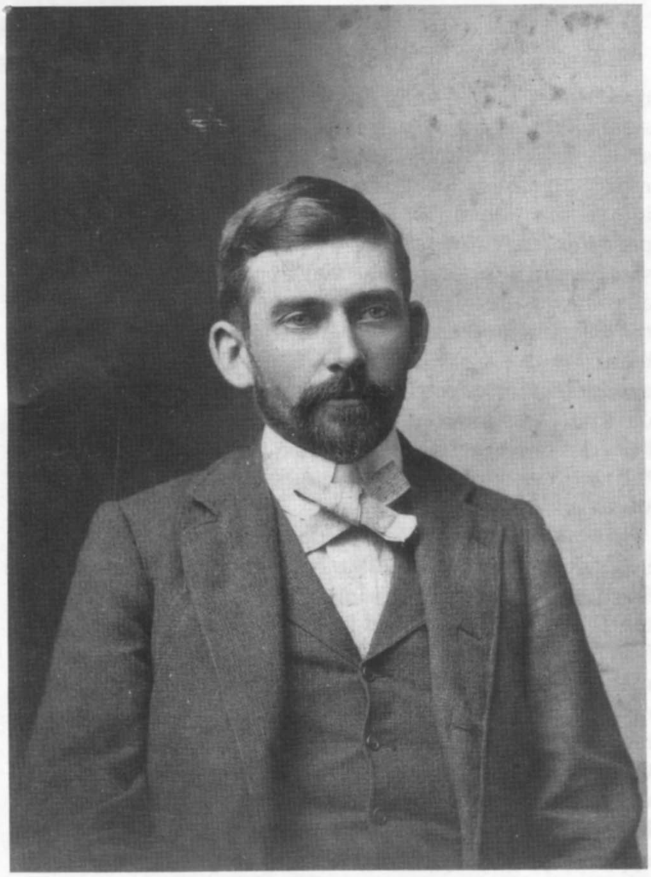

Figure 1. Portrait of Frederic Morton Chamberlain taken about 1905 in Terre Haute, Indiana. Original courtesy of Dr. Fred Swalls.

Bloomington), where he continued studies in ichthyology under Professor Carl "H." Eigenmann (along with fellow classmate Chancey Juday) and received his first practical field experience at the University Biological Station at Turkey Lake. Although ill health forced him to give up his studies in the fall of 1893 (Anonymous 1893), he later re-entered Indiana State Normal for one semester in the fall of 1894 and graduated with his class on 28 June 1895. His senior paper "Shall Science Be Taught In The Elementary Schools?"[1] is an insightful work that reveals much about Chamberlain's philosophy and outlook on life. To him, natural sciences were of first rank as a disciplinary subject, allowing use of the scientific method to furnish a practical exercise of reasoning unequalled by all other subjects except mathematics. With such reasoning, all nature and the outdoors were of intense interest, just waiting to be studied by anyone willing to take the time. No matter whether it was geology, botany, ornithology, or ichthyology, Chamberlain felt all were worthy of observation and study. He was quite willing to communicate his knowledge to others so they could also indulge in the excitement of rational observation, thought, and reasoning provided by the impetus of the great outdoors.

In the spring of 1895, Chamberlain re-entered Indiana University, and was soon put to work as curator of the zoology museum, teaching at the biological station, and studying variation in sunfishes (Centrarchidae) (Anonymous 1895). After a full year of study, he graduated with an A.B. in zoology in June 1896. Immediately thereafter he was off to Wichita, Kansas, where he had been hired as an assistant science instructor at the local high school for a then-princely sum of $75 per month (Anonymous 1896; Records of Personnel Services, Wichita Public Schools).

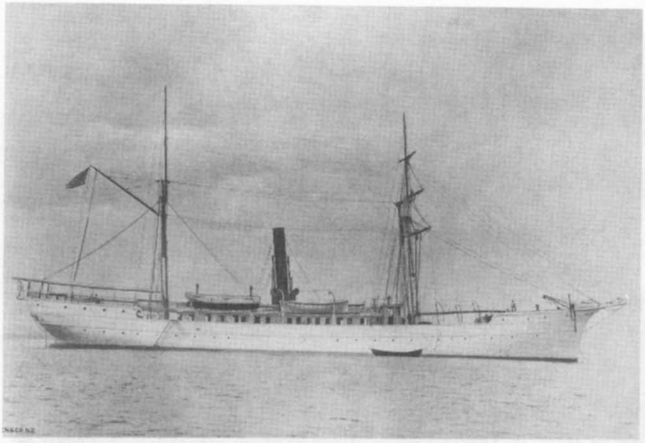

Figure 2. The Steamer U.S.S. *Albatross* as she looked in Chamberlain's day. Photo reproduced from Tanner (1897, plate 1).

However, public education was not to be Chamberlain's future calling in spite of his intense interest in this area, for Dr. Evermann (now an ichthyologist with the U.S. Fish Commission) offered him a chance to work with the Commission (which became the U.S. Bureau of Fisheries in 1903). Thus, after some preliminary paperwork in summer and autumn of 1896, Chamberlain was hired on 16 January 1897 as a scientific assistant at $760 per year.[2] Shortly thereafter, Evermann put Chamberlain to work writing a chapter about frogs (*Rana* spp.) (Chamberlain 1898) for an upcoming manual on fish culture. Although he had previously written only two short notes (Chamberlain 1895, 1896) about water birds and the biological station at Turkey Lake (or Lake Wawasee), Kosciusko County, Indiana, Chamberlain was well up to the task as judged by the usefulness of his report some 88 years later (Jennings and Hayes 1985).

On 13 April 1897, Chamberlain was promoted to general assistant on the steamer U.S.S. *Albatross* (Fig. 2) upon the death of fellow employee N. B. Miller (Smith 1898). He was then detailed, with Barton Warren Evermann and Henry R. Center, to the Pearl River region, Mississippi. Their assignments were to examine fishery resources in the lower Mississippi River; determine the status of the catfish (*Ictalurus* spp.) industry of the Atchafalaya River, Louisiana; and ascertain the suitability of the Sabine and Neches rivers in eastern Texas for shad (*Alosa sapidissima*) introductions (Smith 1898).

For three and a half weeks, Chamberlain assisted in canvassing commercial fish firms and making extensive collections in the Atchafalaya River (Evermann 1899). The shiner *Notropis chamberlaini* (Jordan and Evermann 1898), presently known as *N. shumardi* (Gilbert and Bailey 1962), was named in his honor from 14 specimens that he collected during this trip (Evermann and Kendall 1898).

Upon their return, Chamberlain was detailed north with the *Albatross* to Alaskan waters and the Bering Sea to determine the status of salmon (*Oncorhynchus* spp.) fisheries and canneries. During the 8-month expedition, Chamberlain not only assisted Harry Clifford Fassett in making a photographic trip record (Fig. 3), he also helped in locating salmon spawning streams, finding illegal fish weirs, and collecting specimens (Moser 1899). The trip was definitely

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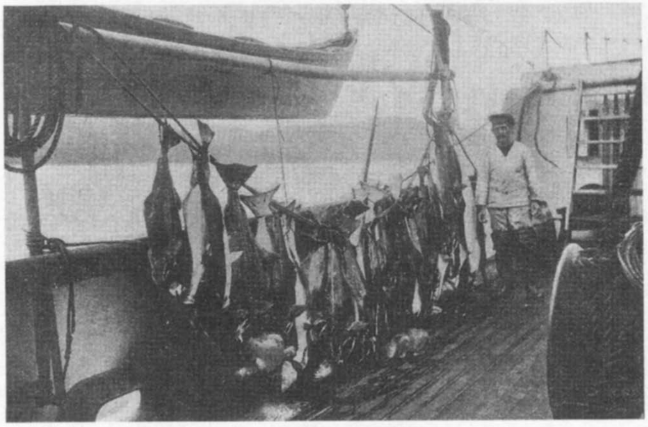

Figure 3. Frederic Morton Chamberlain standing next to a catch of Pacific halibut (*Hippoglossus stenolepis*) on the deck of the *Albatross*. Photo taken in 1897 near Killisnoo, Alaska. Reproduced from Moser (1899, p. 44).

not a pleasure cruise as judged from the physical hardships in having to hack their way through uncharted woods to observe stream conditions and climbing trees to take suitable photographs (Fig. 4). But Chamberlain persevered and learned much about the salmon and Pacific halibut (*Hippoglossus stenolepis*) fisheries of the area. This information would become extremely useful to him in his later years with the Bureau.

Upon his return to Washington, DC, in the spring of 1898, Chamberlain was assigned to the California Salmon Investigations with Cloudsley Louis Rutter and Norman Bishop Scofield, who was an employee of the California Fish Commission (Smith 1899, 1900; Anonymous 1939). Together they helped design and implement the first truly comprehensive study of the ecology of chinook salmon (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*), or for that matter of an anadromous fish species. Examination of Rutter's (1904a) report reveals just how revolutionary this study was. With considerable foresight, these pioneer fishery biologists designed studies so they would not only be able to make accurate reports on migratory patterns and life history traits of indigenous salmonids, but also on food habits, predators, parasites, and growth of these fishes. All of this information was essential for proper management decisions. Additionally, they made surveys and collections of fishes inhabiting the Sacramento-San Joaquin River system and Lahontan basin (Smith 1900; Rutter 1904b, 1908). They also conducted experiments on effects of various chemicals and heavy metals on embryonic salmon[3] (Rutter 1904a) as a result of Chamberlain's observations of Sacramento River fish kills below the confluence of Spring Creek (Smith 1902). All in all, it was a masterful piece of work.

During this period, Chamberlain further divided his time in California between the McCloud River Fish Hatchery at Baird, the Battle Creek Salmon Egg Collecting Station on the Tehama-Shasta county line, and the Sacramento River Fish Weir at Balls Ferry[4] (Smith 1900). While at Baird, he managed to fight off bouts of malaria by "pouring in the quinine all day" and also set out a large garden to augment meager food supplies.[4] Because of a variable work schedule, Chamberlain had a good deal of free time on his hands, which he used to advantage by reading, playing tennis, hunting game, and prospecting for gold. The latter activity apparently did not yield much return despite the best efforts of Chamberlain and fellow Fish Commission members (Robert Radcliff, Seymour S. Bass, and Giles H. Lambson) of the McCloud River Mining Company![5]

In the spring of 1901, Chamberlain was again assigned with the *Albatross* to Alaska to conduct further salmon investigations. This time he went as the official photographer and spent much time "spoiling more plates" just to get a few good pictures.[5] The cruise of 1901 proved as taxing as that of 1897, especially when cases of smallpox and tuberculosis broke out among the crew and the ship was quarantined for a few weeks in Port Discovery, Washington[5] (Moser 1902). But once again, Chamberlain showed his mettle by being an indefatigable collector and photographer.

In the summer of 1902, Chamberlain assisted Charles Henry Gilbert, John Otterbein Synder, and Alvin Burton Alexander on the *Albatross* collecting expedition to the Hawaiian Islands. The cruise started rather ominously when a crewman was washed overboard the second day out from San Francisco, and Chamberlain lost six dredges in the first three weeks.[6] Despite being seasick half the time and racked with malaria, Chamberlain helped collect thousands of specimens of deepwater fishes, invertebrates, and sea birds from Hawaii to the Laysan Islands for the U.S. National Museum and Stanford University (Jordan and Evermann 1905). Additionally, he kept the daily log, wrote up reports, built collecting gear, and took hundreds of photographs.[6]

By the spring of 1903, Chamberlain had become an established and highly competent assistant in the U.S. Bureau of Fisheries. On the cruise of the *Albatross* to Alaska that year, he was detailed to scout likely sites for a federal

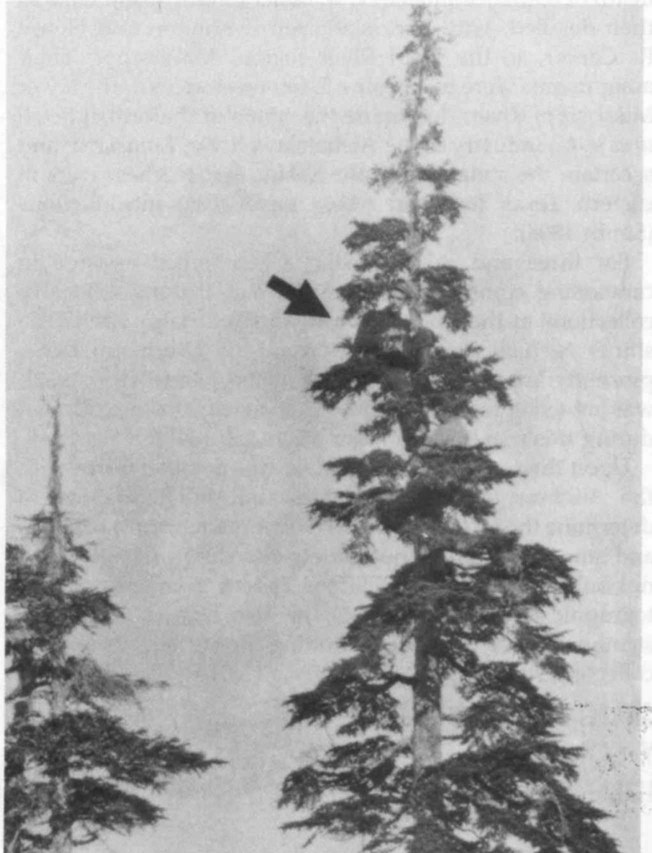

Figure 4. Frederic Morton Chamberlain (arrow) "photographing under difficulties, near Loring," Alaska, 1897. Reproduced from Moser (1899, plate 2).

salmon hatchery and make field collections of indigenous fishes[7] (Bowers 1905). Chamberlain's work in Alaska is not only noteworthy for large collections of fishes, but also for extensive notes and studies of life histories of trout (*Salmo* spp.), salmon, and charr (*Salvelinus* spp.)[8] (Chamberlain 1907; Evermann and Goldsborough 1906), and pioneer sockeye salmon (*Oncorhynchus nerka*) marking experiments (Foerster 1968). Much of the work was conducted in remote areas that required great physical effort to reach. Additionally, he had to put up with inclement weather (signified in his diaries as "rain, rain, rain, RAIN!!!"), constant travel, poor lodging arrangements, hordes of mosquitoes (Culicidae), and occasionally drunken or sick assistants.[7] Such comments as "Bunk in dance hall"; "Stiff poker game on board"; "Sleep on the grating of the [ship] *Novelty*"; "The ship *Macy* arrives at night [with] whores and whiskey. . .docks and the chinese take possession"; typify the rough frontier conditions of turn of the century gold-rush Alaska, with which Chamberlain had to deal.[7] Even though Chamberlain reported being sick with colds and "the burn" (apparently a fever caused by the onset of tuberculosis) occasionally, he still kept busy with mundane hatchery operations, stocking fry, downstream migration studies, fishing, working up collections, botanizing, developing photographs, reading, writing letters, compiling reports, and even an occasional duck, goose, or small bird hunt!

When Cloudsley Louis Rutter died at the age of 36 on 29 November 1903, after a short bout of erysipelas (Anonymous 1903a,b), Chamberlain succeeded him as naturalist on the *Albatross* (Bowers 1905) and was also given the task of completing Rutter's unpublished report on fishes of the Sacramento-San Joaquin River basin (Rutter 1908). He signed the oath of office on 24 December 1903 and received a raise in salary to $1800 per year.[2] For the next six years, Chamberlain was in charge of all natural history collections obtained by the *Albatross*, except when detailed to other projects for short periods.

In January 1904, Evermann assigned Chamberlain to Arizona to make a report on the fishery resources of that Territory (Evermann 1905). Only five years earlier, Dr. Philip H. Kirsch (a former Indiana State Fish Commissioner) volunteered to make a report on the fishery resources of Arizona, but he died on 8 September 1900 after surveying the San Pedro River (Smith 1900; unpublished records, National Archives). Therefore, Chamberlain was to continue Kirsch's survey and obtain as much information as possible about Arizona fishes during a brief three-month stay.

The Arizona excursion is an interesting account of ingenuity with Chamberlain's limited time, resources, and knowledge of the area. Traveling as light as possible, he set up a base of operations first at Yuma, and later at Tucson.[9] Then, in a four-and-one-half-week flurry of activity, he traveled by train, stagecoach, auto, horseback, bicycle, and foot to reach springs, ciénegas, and streams of interest and make natural history collections and note opportunities for fisheries improvement.[9] His work was described in an unpublished, 52-page, handwritten manuscript on file in the Smithsonian Institution Archives.[10] Although Miller (1961) described the importance of this work in his classic paper "Man and the Changing Fish Fauna of the American Southwest," examination of the document and publications by subsequent authorities (Hastings and Turner 1965; Cooke and Reeves 1976; Hendrickson and Minckley 1985) reveals just how perceptive Chamberlain was of changes occurring in desert rheocrenes of the American Southwest. Everywhere he traveled, he noted the failing of springs, drying of ciénegas, lowering of water tables, erosion of stream banks, and loss of fishery resources. His hypothesis that these changes were largely due to a combination of overgrazing, removal of tree cover, climatic change, groundwater pumping, and poor farming practices remains as valid today as it was in 1904. Furthermore, it has not been greatly modified despite increased amounts of available data (Leopold 1951; Miller 1961; Hastings and Turner 1965).

Chamberlain's comments on fishes of Arizona are noteworthy because they reveal much about the commercial value of the indigenous ichthyofauna (Miller 1961; Minckley 1973) and the composition of the fauna and flora of ciénega habitats before they became almost completely eliminated in the twentieth century (Hendrickson and Minckley 1985). Additionally, his extensive natural history collections provided material for later comparisons with specimens of introduced and native species taken in the past 50 years (Miller 1946, 1961; Minckley 1973).

On 28 April 1904, Chamberlain was sent to Alaska for a fourth season of field work in that region. He conducted downstream migrant studies on salmonids in the Naha River near Loring, and made further collections of native fishes.[9] However, the trip was cut short in September as the *Albatross* was sent to the eastern South Pacific under the direction of Alexander Agassiz. For the next six months, Chamberlain assisted in making extensive natural history collections from Panamanian, Mexican, and Peruvian coastal waters, and seas around the Galapagos and Easter islands (Bowers 1906a). As he was in charge of all nets and temperature and water density data (Agassiz 1905), his work was of critical importance to the success of the expedition.

It was during the South Pacific Expedition of 1904–05 that Chamberlain first learned of his tuberculosis condition. On 11 November 1904 he became violently ill after breaking a bottle of formalin in the laboratory and breathing the fumes.[9] Dr. Joseph Cheeseman Thompson, the surgeon of the *Albatross*, conducted a microscopy on a sample of Chamberlain's tissue and after some deliberation, diagnosed a latent case of tuberculosis. Although bedridden for much of a week, Chamberlain eventually recovered to resume his duties.[9] From then on, he continued a long, and sometimes hopeful fight against the disease that would eventually cause his death (Hanna 1921a, b).

In June 1905, Chamberlain again traveled to Alaska on the *Albatross* to supervise construction of a salmon hatchery on McDonald Lake near the head of Yes Bay, and finish a final season of field work on the life history and young stages of Alaskan salmon (Bowers 1906b). His report (Chamberlain 1907) is noteworthy for its thoroughness and value to future fish culturalists and biologists (e.g., Hartman and Conkle 1960; Rounsefell 1962; Foerster 1968). Besides being a useful compendium of literature and field observations, the report also includes the first detailed keys and figures for juvenile and adult salmon, trout, and charr inhabiting coastal Alaska. As with his previous work in California, Chamberlain helped set standards for future investigations by clearly presenting the data necessary for sound management decisions. He also described the equipment used

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(much of it designed in the field under his direction) to allow the collection of pertinent data.

Upon return to San Francisco in December 1905, Chamberlain worked up the season's field data and prepared to outfit for another year of *Albatross* expeditions. In April 1906, he assisted, with other members of the *Albatross* crew, victims of the San Francisco earthquake (Bowers 1906b). Fortunately, all the data and collections were either on board the ship, at Stanford University, or enroute to Washington, DC, and thus missed being lost in the destruction of the city.

In May 1906, Chamberlain sailed with the *Albatross* to the waters of the North Pacific and Japan. After six months of collecting and stops at various Far Eastern ports, the expedition sailed for home on 10 November 1906 (Bowers 1907).

During the spring and summer of 1907, Chamberlain worked on various reports and prepared for an extended cruise on the *Albatross* to the Philippine Archipelago and adjacent southern seas. On 16 October 1907, the *Albatross* left San Francisco and sailed west to Manila (via Hawaii, Midway, and Guam). For the next two years, Chamberlain, along with Lewis Radcliffe, Harry Clifford Fassett, Paul Bartsch, and Clarence M. Wells, actively engaged in natural history surveys under the direction of Hugh McCormick Smith, future Bureau of Fisheries commissioner (Fowler and Bean 1928). Results of their efforts are astonishing. Of fishes alone, there were more than 400,000 specimens presented to the U.S. National Museum. Mollusks numbered more than 89,000 lots (a lot embracing all specimens of one species obtained at one locality, which varies from a single individual to more than 10,000) (Bartsch 1941). Considerable numbers of birds, reptiles, amphibians, and immense groups of other invertebrates were also taken.

Bartsch (1941) provided an impressive account of the amount of work required to collect and process specimens during an "average" day. From daybreak to well after dusk, every member of the scientific staff was engaged in finding, gathering, and fixing specimens, taking copious field notes, and preparing to move to the next collecting site. Since the *Albatross* was rarely in port for extended periods, the ship was constantly on the move with only a couple of days spent at any of 577 established collecting stations (U.S. Bureau of Fisheries 1911). It is indeed unfortunate that a lack of funds precluded further publication of results after some 7,673 pages in U.S. National Museum Bulletin Number 100. Henry Weed Fowler's six unpublished manuscripts on fishes alone (on file in the Smithsonian Institution Archives) would have filled an additional 2,400 printed pages!

The Philippine expedition was Chamberlain's last cruise with the *Albatross*. On 23 August 1911, he resigned as naturalist to become agent, Alaskan salmon fisheries.[2] As agent he was responsible for gathering catch statistics and compiling reports for the entire salmon, halibut, and herring (*Clupea harengus*) fisheries in Alaskan waters. Additionally, he took notes on other exploited species such as trout, charr, eulachon (*Thaleichthys pacificus*), cod (*Gadus macrocephalus*), and whales (Cetacea) (Cobb and Chamberlain 1912; Evermann and Chamberlain 1912; Chamberlain and Bower 1913). Statistics of Chamberlain's reports provide important historical catch data for comparison with later studies (e.g., Cobb 1916, 1930; Rounsefell 1930).

In 1912, Chamberlain married Mary Mollie Bufink (12/8/1867–3/5/1957), a school teacher and principal he first met while attending Indiana University. They set up residence in Washington, DC, where Chamberlain was writing reports and attending classes at nearby George Washington School of Law (Records of George Washington University). However, things changed when Millard Caleb Marsh resigned as naturalist of the fur seal service and the Bureau needed a replacement to fill that position. Because of Chamberlain's long-time experience in commercial fisheries and his ability to conduct scientifically accurate studies, Evermann asked Chamberlain to take Marsh's place. Although Chamberlain did not want to give up his position as agent, he eventually consented and changed positions for the benefit of the Bureau.[11] It was to be a fateful decision.

The northern fur seal (*Callorhinus ursinus*) herd of the Pribilof Island had long been marked by controversy. Acquired by the United States from Russia with the purchase of Alaska in 1867, the herd had experienced a precipitous decline due to unrestricted hunting during the nineteenth century. During the 1880s and 1890s the U.S. Congress had commissioned several studies to determine the status of the fur seal industry in the North Pacific and the rookeries on the Pribilof Islands (Elliot 1882; Stanley-Brown 1894; Stejneger 1896). After much debate, it was finally decided in 1911 that a treaty would be signed between interested nations (Great Britain, Japan, Russia, and the United States) that would ban further pelagic sealing. From then on, the U.S. and Russian governments would take responsibility for conducting harvests on their respective seal islands. Profit from the sale of U.S. and Russian government seal skins in the London market would then be divided between the treaty nations (Bowers 1912).

This plan appeared suitable to all parties involved until a major disagreement between conservationists and preservationists ensued. To preservationists such as Henry Wood Elliot and William Temple Hornaday, fur seal populations were already at dangerously low levels and further killing would risk extinction. However, to conservationists such as George Archibald Clark, David Starr Jordan, and Barton Warren Evermann, culling of a portion of nonbreeding males would not endanger the species, and would provide the U.S. Treasury with added income, ensure employment of the resident Aleut population, and fulfill treaty obligations (U.S. Bureau of Fisheries 1912). To help solve the argument, Congress decided to fund more scientific investigations and defer a final decision until all necessary data on fur seal herds were collected and analyzed.

Chamberlain entered the fray during the winter of 1912. After being hired as naturalist of the fur seal service on 1 December 1912, he was detailed immediately by Evermann to begin outfitting an expedition to the Pribilofs to make pup counts in the rookeries of the scattered seal islands. As an added check (and for future reference), he was also to procure necessary equipment for motion and still pictures of the seal rookeries.[12]

Chamberlain and George Archibald Clark (of Stanford University), temporary Bureau of Fisheries employee, arrived at St. Paul Island on 10 July 1913. They immediately commenced counting pups on the island; however, the work was strenuous under inclement weather conditions, and after three days Chamberlain collapsed with an attack of fever and "grip" (influenza)[13] (Hanna 1921b). Clark reported to Commissioner Smith that Chamberlain was bedridden for two weeks, but "as of late he was feeling better."[13] He filled in when he could, but most pup counts were conducted by Clark and Bureau of Fisheries assistants Philip Hatton, Alexander H. Proctor, and Donald Clark.

By August 1913, Chamberlain's condition had deteriorated to a point where he had to be moved to Seattle, Washington.[14] Soon after, he was diagnosed as having an active case of tuberculosis and sent to Oakland, California, for further treatment.[15]

In the meantime, preservationists were able to push through congressional legislation banning all seal hunts for the next decade. With the ban also went the need for further appropriations in the fur seal service. Congressman Moss of Terre Haute was able to reinstate Chamberlain's position for another year, but was unable to do so in the Congressional Appropriation of 1915 due to a change in political administration.[16] Evermann did his best to save Chamberlain's job through the Commissioner of Fisheries,[11] but it was of little use. By 1914, Chamberlain was seriously ill, and there was little that could be done for him in the days before antibiotics. He was unable to continue studies at the George Washington School of Law and was forced to retire from government service. He and his wife moved frequently over the next five years (Tucson, Arizona; Palo Alto, California; Colorado Springs, Colorado; and Oakland, California) for treatment of his condition. Unfortunately, he continued to have relapses and his health worsened. The end came on 17 August 1921 when he died of pulmonary tuberculosis at King's Daughters Home in Oakland.[17] He was cremated and the ashes interred at the Oakland Crematory (Anonymous 1921).

Conclusion

The many contributions of Frederic Morton Chamberlain to fishery science cannot be underestimated and support my contention that he represents the prototype of the Twentieth Century fishery biologist. As one of a "new breed" of college-educated field assistants (something we take for granted today), he helped bring about a revolution in analysis and management of exploited, renewable natural resources by an ability to design and direct scientifically justifiable studies to solve fishery problems in the American West. Because of his thorough training and keen facilities of observation, his field notes and reports of fishery resources of central California, southern Arizona, and southwestern Alaska are of immense value, as indicated by extensive use by later investigators (Gilbert and Rich 1927; Miller 1961; Rounsefell 1962; Foerster 1968; Minckley 1973; Jennings and Hayes 1985). In addition, Chamberlain assisted in the innovative use of photography in fishery work in Alaska and California, and the construction of a wide variety of capture nets and collecting gear on the *Albatross*, not to mention his extensive natural history collections. Had he lived longer, he would have doubtless made further important contributions to the field of fishery science.

Contemporaries described Chamberlain as a "very keen, clear minded, capable man of excellent judgement and charming personality"[18] (Hanna 1921b). Although somewhat pessimistic, his frankness, learned background, engaging conversations, and voluminous correspondence (averaging some 200 letters per year) endeared him to many. Being somewhat delicate in health, it is amazing he was able to accomplish as much as he did throughout his active career. Fortunately, he was willing to put up with all kinds of physical hardships and inconveniences. Perhaps the greatest tributes to his dedication are organisms named in his honor (Table 1). Use of such scientific patronyms is most fitting for Frederic Morton Chamberlain, natural history collector of the highest caliber and pioneer fishery biologist of the American West.

Table 1. Organisms named in honor of Frederic Morton Chamberlain.

Original Description	Present-day Taxon
Mollusca:	
Teredo (*Unqoteredo*) *chamberlaini* Bartsch 1927	"same"
Pisces:	
Cottus chamberlaini Evermann and Goldsborough 1906	*Cottus coqnatus* Richardson 1836
Chasmistes chamberlaini Rutter 1904b	*Catostomus tahoensis* Gill and Jordan, *in* Jordan 1878
Notropis chamberlaini Evermann, *in* Jordan and Evermann 1898	*Notropis shumardi* (Girard 1856)
Aves:	
Laqopus rupestris chamberlaini Clark 1907	"same"

Acknowledgments

I express my appreciation to the following individuals for searching through their files for information regarding Frederic Morton Chamberlain: Ann B. Beltran, J. Thomas Brown, Mary M. Davis, Catherine T. Engel, A. Keith Esch, Michael J. Graham, Renée M. Jaussaud, Joyce Keane, Johan C. Kooy, Carl L. Kwasny, Linda J. Long, R. H. Orf, Donald R. Slusher, and George E. Warren. Susan Dehler assisted in finding information regarding the Chamberlain family in Vigo County, Indiana; David S. Sanders forwarded a copy of Chamberlain's life insurance policy. Harry G. Heiss and William Cox provided copies of Chamberlain's unpublished diaries, and Robert R. Miller sent a xerox of Chamberlain's 1904 Arizona report. William J. Matter, Robert R. Miller, Peter B. Moyle, and Victor G. Springer reviewed the manuscript. Special thanks go to Dr. Fred Swalls for providing the photograph reproduced in Figure 1, and to Dr. Swalls and Mrs. Bernice (Chamberlain) Lamb for reminiscing about their Great Uncle.

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Biography

Biography - Chamberlain, Frederic Morton

The American Fisheries Society is organized into 4 Divisions, 50 Chapters, and 13 discipline Sections.

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Fisheries is published bimonthly by the American Fisheries Society. Manuscripts and correspondence should be addressed to the Editor, Beth D. McAleer, 5410 Grosvenor Lane, Bethesda, MD 20814. (301/897-8616.)

A copy of "Guide for Contributors to *Fisheries*" is available from the central office. Please address your request to the Editor and enclose a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

Advertising rate information is available upon request.

Subscriptions $37 per volume-year.

Mailed third class from Lancaster, PA.
ISSN 0363-2415

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FISHERIES

A Bulletin of the American Fisheries Society

VOL. 12, NO. 6 NOVEMBER–DECEMBER 1987

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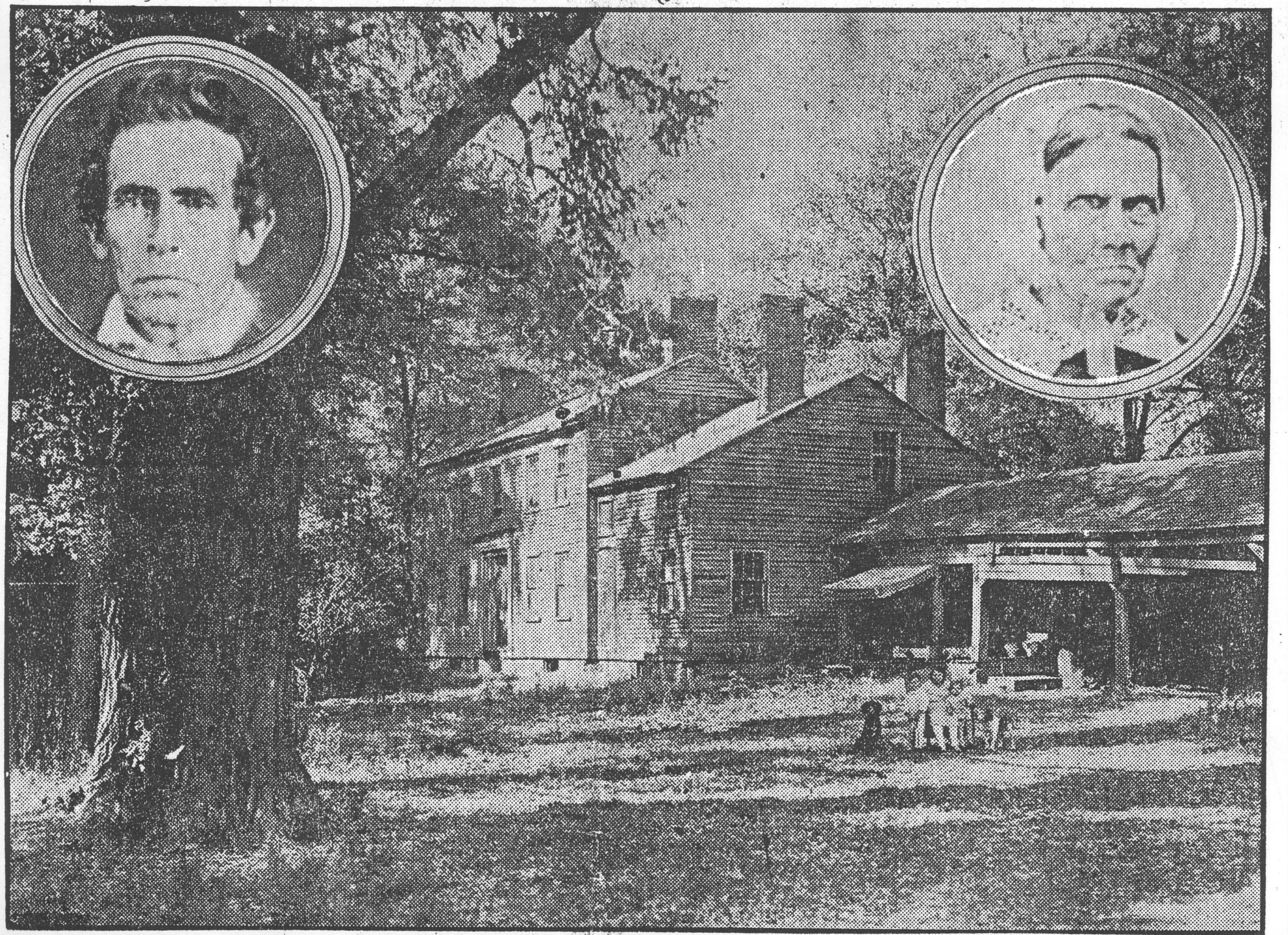
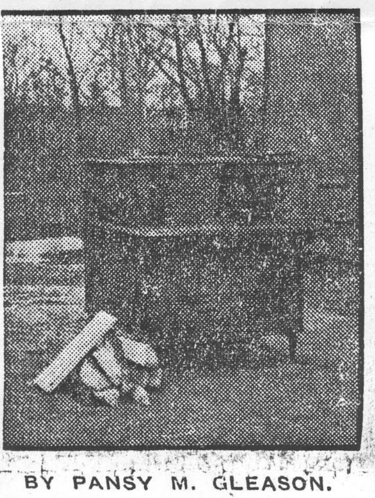
THE COVER: Pacific Creek in the Teton Wilderness Area, Wyoming. This stream begins as Two Ocean Creek which forks on the Continental Divide to form Atlantic Creek and Pacific Creek. *Photo by Carl R. Sullivan.*

Moody Chamberlain b. Nov 3, 1791, N.H. Betsey Dole b. 1795, N.H.
d. 1862 d. 1868
m. 1820 m (H. b.1820, Moody b.1832, —?)

THE TERRE HAUTE STAR, MONDAY, JANUARY 13, 1930

Judge Moody Chamberlain Among Pioneer Vigo Residents Who Aided Growth of City





Above photo shows the old Chamberlain residence in East Maple avenue and insert photos of the judge and his wife. At the left is an old stove recently taken from the house and placed on exhibition here.

BY PANSY M. GLEASON.

Away back in 1820, almost 110 years ago, Moody Chamberlain and his bride heard the call of the West. They heeded the call and from their New England home in Bedford, N. H., set forth on a long journey to the wilderness of Indiana. Toward the little village of Terre Haute, situated in the "beautiful valley of the Wabash," slowly and steadily they traveled, making practically the entire trip by water. Day after day this group of neighbors from the East wended their way down the streams, camping at night by the wayside, keeping watch against Indians, both day and night. Sometimes delayed by swollen streams, sometimes detained for weeks by frozen waters, day after day, month after month, they moved forward, going toward the land of opportunity—going West.

Floating down the Ohio River until they reached the mouth of the Wabash, they then forced their flat boats, by the aid of long poles, upstream until they reached Terre Haute.

Late one afternoon in 1821 two men of Terre Haute rode in from the woods, where they had been cutting down trees, and announced that another flatboat had been sighted coming up the Wabash. Immediately the entire village was in a state of excitement. Who could they be? From where had they come? Were they your relatives or mine? What news did they bring from friends back home in the East? Would they stop in Terre Haute or move farther north?

City Welcomed Visitors.

If there was any power in the united spirit of the entire population of Terre Haute, these friends would not go farther north or west. Terre Haute needed more citizens and the present residents would be more than cordial to them. From every log cabin in the village came forth people to welcome the newcomers.

Yes, among the travelers was

was built on the spot where now stands the Minshall house, used as the home of the Woman's Department Club. Some time near 1880 this frame house was moved to the east side of Terre Haute.

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A certificate in the olden days was no more than a plain sheet of paper on which was written in long hand the necessary information. There was a charm to their manner of expression and the penmanship was a work of art. Following is a copy of the two certificates which are now brown with age.

St. Albans, March 24, 1813.

To whom it may concern:

This may certify that Mr. Moody Chamberlain has attended the Academy under my superintendance, that I am acquainted with his literary improvements. And I do cheerfully recommend him to the patronage of an enlightened public as a young gentleman of moral rectitude, and well qualified to instruct common English schools in our country in such branches as are generally taught.

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Principal of St. Albans Academy

This certifies that Betsey Dole, the bearer hereof, has been examined by me, in reading, writing, arithmetic and English grammar, and in my opinion, is well qualified to instruct an English grammar school.

Amhurst, January 15, 1814.
TIMOTHY PARKHURST, A. B.

Abounding in history and romance is the dwelling on East Maple avenue built in 1843. This building was erected by a Mr. VanTassle for Judge and Mrs. Moody Chamberlain and their family of eight children. This large old-fashioned eight-room house was so well constructed of stout timber that today, after more than 86 years of weathering the elements, it stands fairly well-preserved. It is now owned by Mr. Chamberlain's grandson, Edwin Coltrin, of Maple avenue.

"Grandfather and grandmother had eight children and the youngest was 7 years old when they moved there," said Miss Emma Coltrin. "No weddings ever occurred in that house and only two births. "One was 66 years ago and the other just two years ago," added Miss Coltrin.

Many Fireplaces.

In every room is a fireplace from which in days past the large back log sent out glowing heat and light. In the kitchen fireplace hangs a crane from which formerly was suspended a big iron kettle in which was cooked the meal for the entire family.

Beside this kitchen fireplace in the wall was an oven built of brick. Only those pioneers who were financially comfortable could afford an oven. At the rear of this oven opening on to the back porch was a door through which ashes were removed. The fire built of oven wood was made right in the oven. After the oven was sufficiently heated the ashes were removed: In modern terms such an oven would be called a fireless cooker.

Not many years after this house was built and the family had moved in, a new cook stove was purchased. This stove which at the present time is well preserved, is made of iron, stands upon four legs, has an oven and a shallow ash pit. Attached to each of the four lids is a bail or wire handle by which the lid is lifted. This stove is square, 28 by 28 inches. A toaster which can be set on the hearth before the open door turns on a pin. Also accompanying this stove is the old Dutch oven, apple peeler and bedwarmer. Dimly inscribed on the stove are the words: Goodhue & Co. No. 4, Cin. 1845. Queen of the West.

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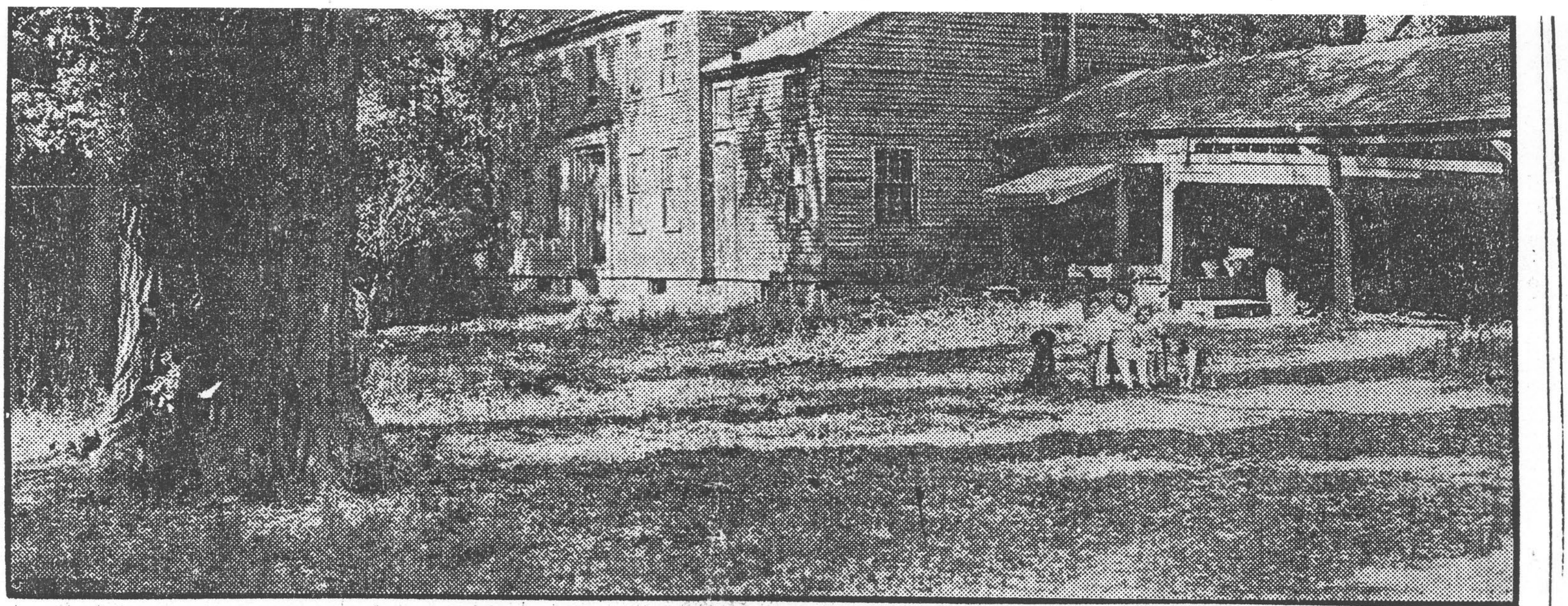

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Later Mr. Chamberlain purchased several lots in North Seventh street which at the present time would be described as comprising all the land from the old Minshall home in Cherry street to the lot where the Fairbanks Library now stands. As nearly as can be ascertained, his two-story frame house was built on the spot where now stands the Minshall house, used as the home of the Woman's Department Club. Some time near 1880 this frame house was moved to the east side of Terre Haute.

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A. L. CHASE.

Was Teacher in East.

Back in New Hampshire Mr. Chamberlain was a school teacher. His sweetheart, Betsey Dole, also taught a grammar school. Preserved for more than a century are the certificates or the teachers' licenses issued to these young people.

A certificate in the olden days was no more than a plain sheet of paper on which was written in long hand the necessary information. There was a charm to their manner of expression and the penmanship was a work of art. Following is a copy of the two certificates which are now brown with age.

St. Albans, March 24, 1813.

To whom it may concern:

. This may certify that Mr. Moody Chamberlain has attended the Academy under my superintendance, that I am acquainted with his literary improvements. And I do cheerfully recommend him to the patronage of an enlightened public as a young gentleman of moral rectitude, and well qualified to instruct common English schools in our country in such branches as are generally taught.

IRA HILL,
Principal of St. Albans Academy

This certifies that Betsey Dole, the bearer hereof, has been examined by me, in reading, writing, arithmetic and English grammar, and in my opinion, is well qualified to instruct an English grammar school.

Amhurst, January 15, 1814.
TIMOTHY PARKHURST, A. B.

Abounding in history and romance is the dwelling on East Maple avenue built in 1843. This building was erected by a Mr. VanTassle for Judge and Mrs. Moody Chamberlain and their family of eight children. This large old-fashioned eight-room house was so well constructed of stout timber that today, after more than 86 years of weathering the elements, it stands fairly well-preserved. It is now owned by Mr. Chamberlain's grandson, Edwin Coltrin, of Maple avenue.

"Grandfather and grandmother had eight children and the youngest was 7 years old when they moved there," said Miss Emma Coltrin. "No weddings ever occurred in that house and only two births. "One was 66 years ago and the other just two years ago," added Miss Coltrin.

Many Fireplaces.

In every room is a fireplace from which in days past the large back log sent out glowing heat and light. In the kitchen fireplace hangs a crane from which formerly was suspended a big iron kettle in which was cooked the meal for the entire family.

Beside this kitchen fireplace in the wall was an oven built of brick. Only those pioneers who were financially comfortable could afford an oven. At the rear of this oven opening on to the back porch was a door through which ashes were removed. The fire built of oven wood was made right in the oven. After the oven was sufficiently heated the ashes were removed. In modern terms such an oven would be called a fireless cooker.

Not many years after this house was built and the family had moved in, a new cook stove was purchased. This stove which at the present time is well preserved, is made of iron, stands upon four legs, has an oven and a shallow ash pit. Attached to each of the four lids is a bail or wire handle by which the lid is lifted. This stove is square, 28 by 28 inches. A toaster which can be set on the hearth before the open door turns on a pin. Also accompanying this stove is the old Dutch oven, apple peeler and bedwarmer. Dimly inscribed on the stove are the words: Goodhue & Co. No. 4, Cin. 1845. Queen of the West.

As typical of the New England home, this dwelling contained old and rare pieces of furniture. In the kitchen was a large cabinet, 7.5 by 4.5 feet, not nailed but pinned together, made of solid black walnut. It has six shelves 17 inches deep and was made by one of the carpenters who helped to build the house.

There was a miniature chest of drawers 21 inches high, patterned after the standard size, built of black walnut, as a toy for the children.

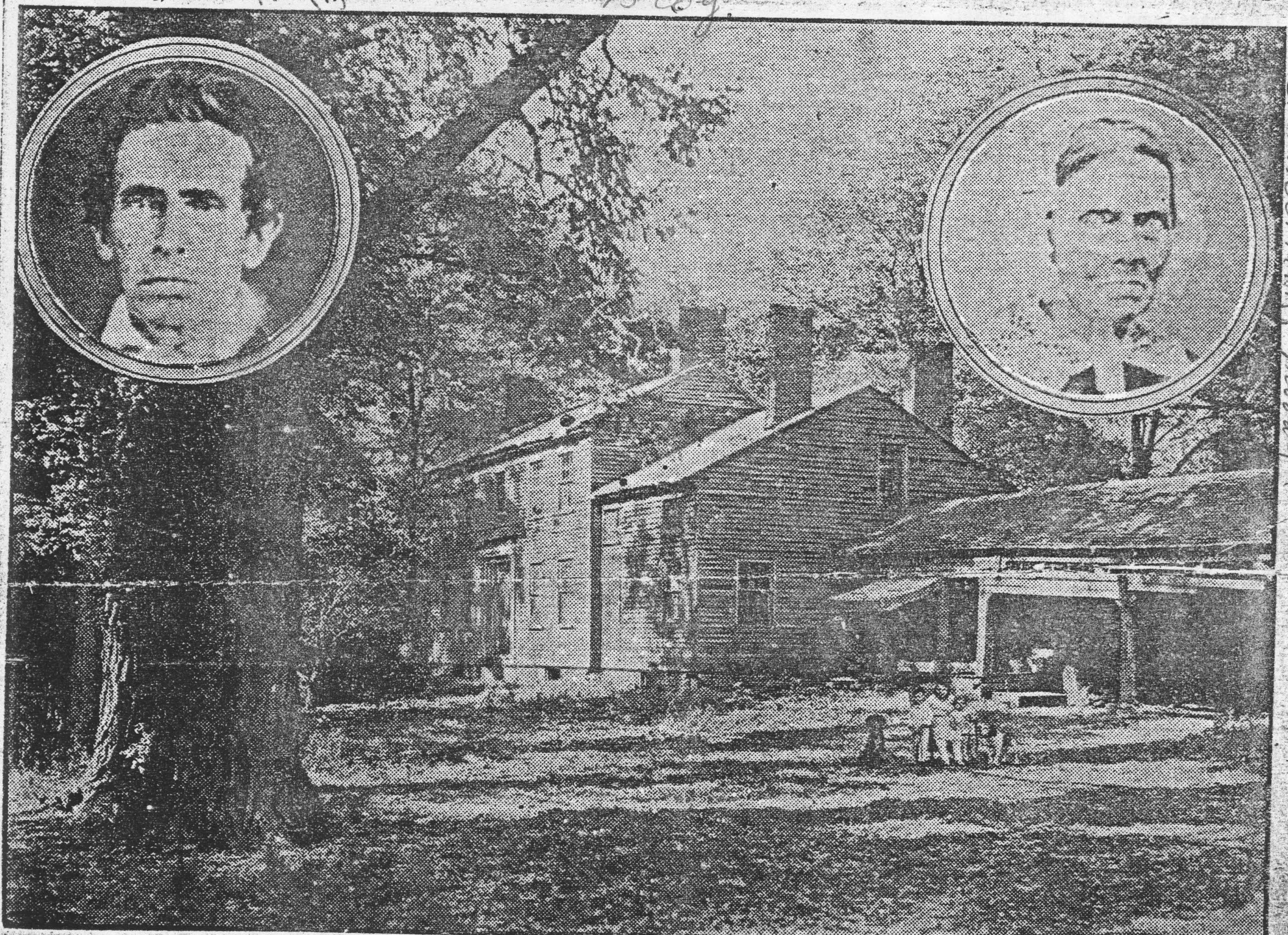
Also there has been preserved a spinning wheel, a four-poster bed, split bottom chairs and many other articles. Clothes pins were seven inches long and very wide because clothes were pinned to grape vines.

Judge Moody Chamberlain Among Pioneer Vigo Residents Who Aided Growth of City

Star 1/13/30

Biog.

Chamberlain, Moody



Above photo shows the old Chamberlain residence in East Maple avenue and insert photos of the judge and his wife. At the left is an old stove recently taken from the house and placed on exhibition here.

BY PANSY M. GLEASON.

Away back in 1820, almost 110 years ago, Moody Chamberlain and his bride heard the call of the West. They heeded the call and from their New England home in Bedford, N. H., set forth on a long journey to the wilderness of Indiana. Toward the little village of Terre Haute, situated in the "beautiful valley of the Wabash," slowly and steadily they traveled, making practically the entire trip by water. Day after day this group of neighbors from the East wended their way down the streams, camping at night by the wayside, keeping watch against Indians, both day and night. Sometimes delayed by swollen streams, sometimes detained for weeks by frozen waters, day after day, month after month, they moved forward, going toward the land of opportunity—going West.

Floating down the Ohio River until they reached the mouth of the Wabash, they then forced their flat boats, by the aid of long poles, upstream until they reached Terre Haute.

Late one afternoon in 1821 two men of Terre Haute rode in from the woods, where they had been cutting down trees, and announced that another flatboat had been sighted coming up the Wabash. Immediately the entire village was in a state of excitement. Who could they be? From where had they come? Were they your relatives or mine? What news did they bring from friends back home in the East? Would they stop in Terre Haute or move farther north?

City Welcomed Visitors.

If there was any power in the united spirit of the entire population of Terre Haute, these friends would not go farther north or west. Terre Haute needed more citizens and the present residents would be more than cordial to them. From every log cabin in the village came forth people to welcome the newcomers.

~~History~~ (TH)

REFERENCE
DO NOT CIRCULATE

Vigo County Public Library
Community Affairs File

CHAMBERLAIN, Moody

Chamberlain Family

Lou Duprey
28 S. Griffin
Danville, Ill. 61832

Special Collections

Vigo County Historical Society
1411 South 6th St.
Terre Haute, Indiana 47802

Dear Friend,

I would like to know the location of and the directions to the Chamberlain Cemetery. That is the only name I know of for this cemetery. My great-great grandfather Moody Chamberlain and his wife Rebecca are buried there. As I remember from a visit many years ago, he had a monumental marker. It was a family marker and quite a tall one. If memory serves correctly it was, at that time, located in the country on a blacktop road. It could have been smooth gravel. At any rate, it was definitely not a crowded area. I realize that Terre Haute is much larger now, so I cannot give an accurate description.

Moody Chamberlain was a Vigo County judge I believe. I am very uncertain of my information, as it was related to me by members of the family. Any help that you could give me would be greatly appreciated. I am only going to be in this area for about 30 days and would like very much to see this cemetery again.

I am enclosing a self addressed, stamped envelope for your convenience. Thank you for your consideration.

Very sincerely,

Lou Duprey

L.Duprey

Chamberlain Family

INVENTORY

Chamberlain Family Papers
Dates: 1813-1930
Accession Number: 990302A-
Donor: Vigo County Historical Society
Description: Six file folders in a document case.

Biography

Moody Chamberlain, an early settler in Vigo County, was born November 3, 1791 and married Betsey Johnson Dole Chamberlain (born 1795); both were natives of New Hampshire and certified teachers. In 1820, the Chamberlains migrated to Terre Haute where they first lived in a log cabin. Moody Chamberlain was a qualified carpenter, who had helped build the Middlesex and other canals in New England. In Vigo County, he served as Associate Judge of the Circuit Court for two terms (1825, 1832), he was appointed paymaster of the 30th Regiment Indiana Militia (1831), and eventually formed a partnership with A.L. Chase in a sawmill business near Mill Run Creek.

In 1843, Moody Chamberlain had a house built for his family on east Maple Avenue near Glenn. He and his wife had eight children: Horace, Jane Colley, Joseph, Sarah, Harriet, Moody, Elizabeth Dole, and Edwin. Moody Chamberlain died September 28, 1862 and his wife, Betsey, died August 14, 1868; both are buried in Chamberlain Cemetery, Lost Creek Township, Vigo County, Indiana.

Augustus L. Chamberlain (brother of Moody Chamberlain) was born in Merrimac, New Hampshire on May 4, 1804. He was a teacher in New Hampshire, but eventually became a carpenter and builder. In 1833, August Chamberlain moved to Terre Haute and was a partner with his brother Moody in building construction. August built several buildings for Chauncey Rose (such as, the Terre Haute House, 1836-37 and buildings for the Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railroad) and worked solely for Rose in his later years. He was a member of the City Council for several years. A. L. Chamberlain died July 29, 1869 and is buried in Woodlawn Cemetery, Terre Haute, IN.

Content and Scope of the Collection

This collection contains original papers of the Moody Chamberlain family for the years 1813-1858, including teachers' certificates, letters of recommendation, list of property, certificates of appointment as Associate Judge, and appointment as paymaster in the Indiana Militia. There are two original photographs (circa 1864) of Moody and Betsey Johnson Dole Chamberlain and a letter from brother Augustus Chamberlain. The

Content and Scope of the Collection (cont.)

last folder includes a biographical article on Moody Chamberlain which appeared in the Terre Haute Star, January 13, 1930.

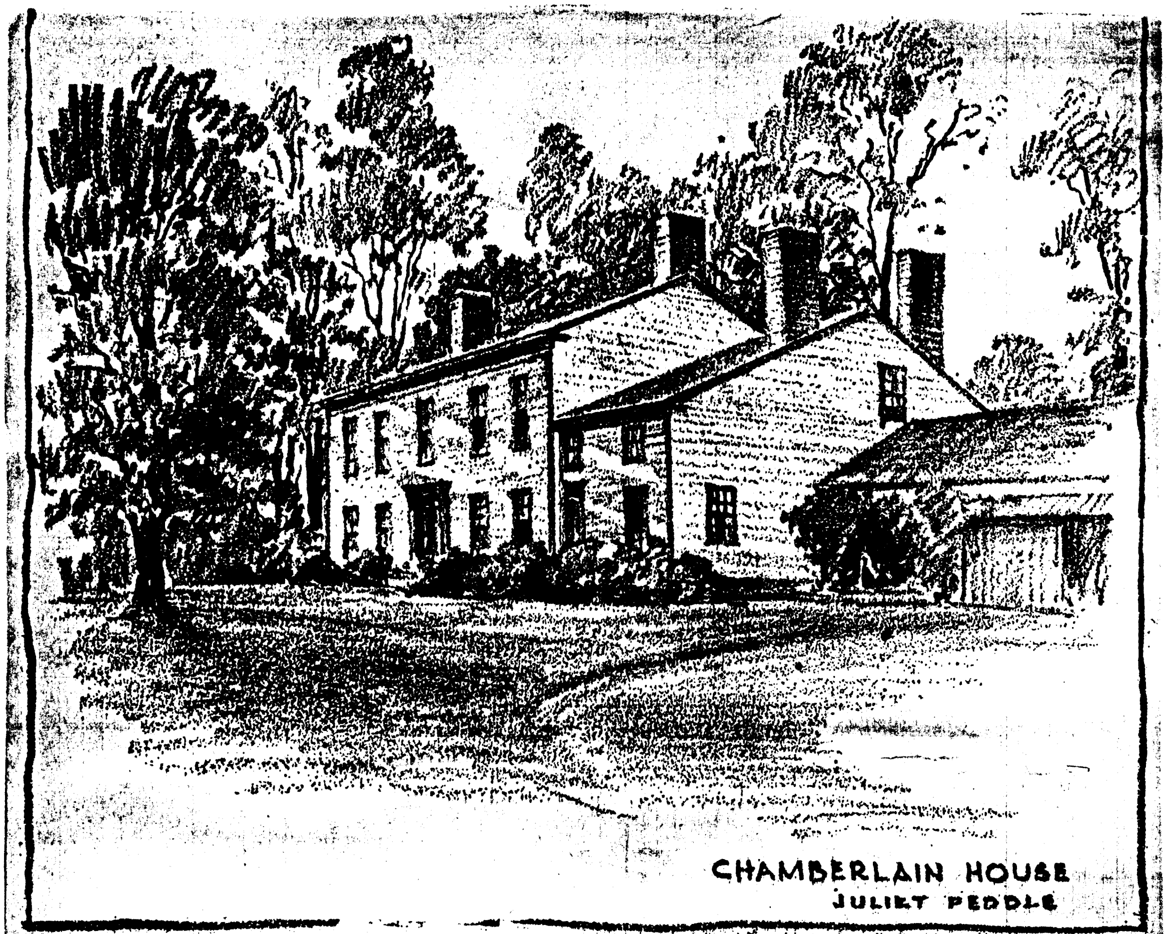
This collection was originally donated to the Vigo County Historical Society by Mary Coltrin, granddaughter of Moody Chamberlain.

D.C.

Folder 1	Handwritten certificate qualifying Moody Chamberlain to teach, March 24, 1813—St. Albans Academy
	Handwritten certificate qualifying Betsey Dole to teach, January 15, 1814—Amhurst
	Letter of recommendation for Moody Chamberlain as carpenter, May 4, 1820—Boston
Folder 2	Letter to Moody Chamberlain, Terre Haute, from his brother Augustus Chamberlain, St. Albans, January 6, 1828
	Two certificates appointing Moody Chamberlain Associate Judge of the Circuit Court, Vigo County—1825; 1832
Folder 3	Appointment of Moody Chamberlain as Paymaster, 30th Regiment Indiana Militia, December 10, 1831
	List of property purchased by M. Chamberlain—Partnership, Terre Haute, December 1, 1832
	Letter to Judge Chamberlain from C. Rose, Terre Haute, March 6, 1838
Folder 4	Handwritten certificate qualifying Miss Elizabeth D. Chamberlain to teach, October 18, 1853
	Handwritten certificate qualifying Elizabeth D. Chamberlain to teach, June 20, 1857—School Commissioner's Office, Charleston, Coles County, Illinois

D.C. (cont.)

Folder 4	Handwritten teacher's license for Miss Elizabeth D. Chamberlain as a District School Teacher in Nevins Township, Vigo County, April 22, 1858
Folder 5	Photographs of Moody Chamberlain and Betsey Johnson Dole Chamberlain by Nicoloy's Gallery of Art, 99 Main St., Terre Haute, Indiana—circa 1864
Folder 6	Obituary: August L. Chamberlain, July 1869
	"Judge Moody Chamberlain Among Pioneer Vigo Residents Who Aided Growth of City," Terre Haute Star, January 13, 1930.



THE CHAMBERLAIN HOME ON EAST MAPLE AVENUE. DRAWING BY MISS JULIET B. PEDDLE, TERRE HAUTE ARTIST AND ARCHITECT.

THE Chamberlain house is located out on the Maple Avenue road, near Glenn. It is on the north side of the road and is set back on the property among some rather nice old trees.

The house was built in 1848 by Moody Chamberlain, who came here from New England. He established a saw mill and bought up several tracts of forest land to supply lumber for his mill. After the land was cut over it was converted into farms, and he chose this tract of land for his home. This house was built by a man named Van Tassel.

Mr. Chamberlain's several children grew up in this house and in the normal course of events all of them except his two daughters, Sally and Jane, were settled elsewhere. This left the two sisters to occupy the house alone. They loved the old place as they had known it as young people, and kept it virtually unchanged during their lifetime. After they were both gone and it was deemed advisable to rent the property, the heirs went over the house to prepare it for tenants and found that the sisters had kept all the old household equipment that the parents had used years and years before—spinning wheels for wool and flax, cards for wool, candle moulds, etc., a wealth of interesting antiques from the modern standpoint.

At that time Mr. Hansel, who owned the Markle Mill, was collecting such material in anticipation of opening a museum. Much of the household equipment found in the house was placed in his care to be used in this museum. He stored the things in the mill, and not long after the mill burned to the ground!

The character of the house is reminiscent of the New England tradition of the period—somewhat austere but with a simple dignity. However, the treatment of the wings relieves its severity and adds interest to the design quite in keeping with its New England flavor.

There were some minor changes made within the house when it was made ready for renting, and the front steps have been replaced, but it has undergone no major alterations.

This house has a very effective setting, back from the road and surrounded by fine old trees. I have wondered whether Mr. Chamberlain did not keep some of the original forest trees near the house in order that his house might have an attractive setting. This is one of the few older homes in the neighborhood which we can enjoy in very nearly their original form.

[illegible]
Vigo County Public Library
Community Affairs File

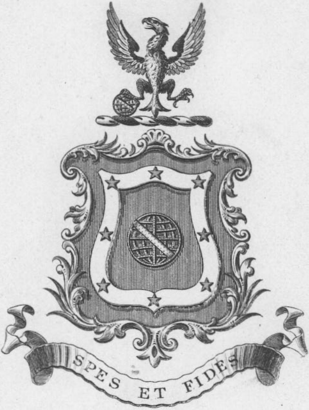
DIED.—At his family residence, in th city, on yesterday afternoon, August L. Chamberlain, in the sixty-sixth ye of his age. July 1869 - 84

Our community is again called to mourn the loss of one of its oldest and most respected citizens. Mr. Chamberlin was born on the 4th of May, 1804, a Merrimac, New Hampshire. He enjoyed the advantages of a good common school and academical education, such as was usual to the youth of New England. On reaching his majority he spent some time in teaching in the common schools of his native State, and by systematic study and reading early stored his mind with a fund of useful and practical information, upon which he always drew in after life. After some years spent in teaching he abandoned it as a calling and acquired the trade of a house carpenter and builder, which he has always since successfully pursued in some form or other. In 1833 Mr. Chamberlin removed to this city, and has for more than a generation, dwelt among us. For a number of years after he came to Terre Haute he was a partner with his late brother Moody Chamberlin, now deceased, and many of the older buildings of our city were constructed by them. Subsequently he was a partner of T. A. Madison, Esq., for several years. In 1836-7 Mr. Chamberlin built the Terre Haute House, and since then has constructed all the buildings erected by Chauncey Rose, Esq., in and about our city, and during the later years of his life was wholly occupied upon work for that gentleman. During the building of the Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad he was largely engaged upon the structure and buildings of the Company. He was an excellent workman, and brought to his business an unusual degree of intelligence and activity.

At the time of his death Mr. Chamberlin was a member of our City Council from the Second Ward and was serving his second term in that capacity. He took great interest in our municipal affairs, and was noted for the sound practical sense and good judgment which he always displayed in his official business. He was a quiet, unostentatious gentleman courteous and kind in all the relations of life.

He was a person of extensive reading and a very high degree of mental culture, which rendered him a good colloquist on almost any subject. His life was pure and all his actions conscientious and honorable. All who knew him will award him the tribute of perfect honesty and integrity. His well-spent life has closed without blot or blemish, and soon the "clods of the valley" will hide from our view all that remains of one of our earliest and most estimable citizens.

Chamberlin Family
Letters & News Clippings


SPES ET FIDES

Chamberlain.

Lake Village [illegible] Laconia

Samuel G. Chamberlain is dead, having quietly passed away after an illness of four days, being stricken with paralysis at a little after noon hour Feb. 26th. While at his work in the railroad shops he mentioned to a fellow workman that his right hand was numb and he was advised to go home. He attempted to put on his coat but was unable to do so; Dr. Saltmarsh was summoned, but in the meantime the victim fell to the floor and was conveyed home. Later in the day he attempted to rise but was unable to do so and fell, his right side being completely paralyzed, and from that time on he was unable to talk and remained in that condition until the Angel of Death came a little after 4 o'clock on Friday last. In his death this section loses one of its best citizens, who has been interested in its welfare for a number of years. Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain observed the fiftieth anniversary of their wedded life on Aug. 6, '98, when the marriage ceremony was duplicated by Rev. W. H. Getchell. There were present three sisters and a brother of the late Mr. Chamberlain whose average ages were 75 years. Another remarkable circumstance, which may go to show the longevity of the Chamberlain family, is that there has been observed in the family eight silver and four golden wedding anniversaries. The Chamberlain family are of English origin and the English coat of arms is still in the possession of the family. John Chamberlain, the great-grandfather of the deceased, was one of the three first settlers of Merrimack. Mr. Chamberlain was well known in the southern part of the state where he resided before coming to this place. He was a member of the National Grange and was exceedingly interested in its welfare. He was 78 years of age and is survived by a widow and one son, E. G. Chamberlain of Mountclair, New Jersey; he also leaves one brother, Francis A. Chamberlain, of Merrimack, who is the only surviving member of a large and exceedingly well-known family. The funeral service was conducted at his late residence at the corner of Washington and School streets on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock, Rev. W. H. Getchell, of the Park street Free Baptist church, being the officiating clergyman. The service was largely attended by relatives, friends and his fellow workmen at the Boston & Maine repair shops. The bearers were L. D. Pickering, John C. Fogg, Mark O. Tatham and John S. Clement. The floral tributes were many and very beautiful.

[illegible]

a L.C's nephew

Golden Wedding.

1897

Goodrich

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel G. Chamberlin of 81 Washington street passed the golden milestone of wedded life Thursday Aug. 5. The event was celebrated at their home in the afternoon and evening, over 75 relatives and friends being present. Music was furnished by the Moulton opera house orchestra. The rooms presented elaborate and beautiful decorations of ferns, golden rod and oxeyed daises.

At 6 p. m. Rev. W. H. Getchell again performed the marriage ceremony, the bride and groom of half a century ago standing in the parlor in front of a bank of flowers bearihg the figures, "1847-1897."

Following this ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlin held an informal reception. Rev. Mr. Getchell then formally presented in behalf of friends the numerous and costiy gifts bestowed, and Mr. E. G. Chamberlin formally accepted the same in behalf of his parents. Among the gifts were an elegant hall stand from the neighbors, over $100 in gold coin and many beautiful pieces of tableware in silver and gold.

Among those present were three sisters and one brother of Mrs. Chamberlin, whose ages averaged 75 years. In this family there have been eight silver and four golden weddings celebrated

Among the relatives from other places present were Mrs. J. A. Dodge of Plymouth, 79 years old; Mr. and Mrs. John F. Kennard of Manchester, Mrs. Kennard being a sister of Mrs. Chamberlin and 78 years old; Mrs. Lewis M. Hull of Manchester; David A. Tewksbury of Riverdale, a brother, 70 years old that day, Mrs. Tewksbury and Mr. and Mrs. Herbert W. Hull of Quincy, Mass., were also present.

Refreshments were served in the dining room, the tables being in charge of Mrs, J. A Burleigh and Mrs. A. H. Pitman. Many letters of regret at being unable to be present were received from well known people. Mrs. H. W. Hull rendered a contralto solo during the evening.

Mr. E. G. Chamberlin of Montclair, N. J., who was present with his wife is the olny child of the aged couple, and he presided over the general matters connected with the observance.

Mr. Samuel Goodrich Chamberlin and Miss Harriet Newell ~~Chamberlin~~ TEWKSBURY were married at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. David Tewksbury, in New Boston, N. H., Aug. 5, 1847, by Rev. David Gage.

The Chamberlins are of English origin, and the family still possess the English coat of arms which was presented to Joseph Chamberlin by Queen Elizabeth.

The great grandfather of the groom, John Chamberlin, was one of the first three settlers of the town of Merrimack, N, H. Samuel G. Chamberlin was born in Merrimack, being the son of Mr, and Mrs. Samuel Chamberlin.

The bride's grandfather on her mother's side, Abner Hogg, was a revolutionary soldier, and her grandfather on her father's side, David Tewksbury, also fought in the same war.

She was the youngest of seven daughters four of whom, besides herself are now living.

After their marriage the couple first lived in Merrimack, then in New Boston, and later came to Lakeport, 18 years ago. Here they since lived, and Mr, Chamberlin has been continuously employed at his trade of a woodworker in the railroad repair shops. He still works every day and is able to do as good a days work as any man in the shop.

Mr. Chamberlin will be 75 next October, and Mrs. Chamberlin will be 71 next December.

Twenty-five years ago Mr, and Mrs. Chamberlin celebrated their silver anniversary. At that time they were "remarried" by Rev. Mr. Gage who first married them and who died a few years ago, and Mrs. Chamberlin wore the same dress that she wore twenty-five years before and which she also wore on this occasion. It is of brocade changeable silk.

The couple have only one grandchild living.

Mrs. Chamberlin, unaided, did all the cooking for the occasion.—Daily Press.

Chamberlain

LAKEPORT
OCT
31
9 AM
1898
N.H.

UNITED STATES POSTAGE
2 TWO CENTS 2

Mrs Fannie H. Morse
Cobden
Illinois

Lakeport N.H.
Oct 30 1898

Dear Cousin Fannie

We were very glad to get a letter from you and should have replied to you had not sickness and household duties prevented when yours was rec. I was having company which staid till the first week in Oct. then I was taken sick - and not till last week, have I been able to do anything. Yes, I have written to you two letters since the loss of your children - and did not get any answer - and did not know where you were living untill Mrs Hunkins gave us a call - for which we were very

it last year Elwood had some copies of the Chamberlain Coat of Arms so I will send one - I hope we may see you here another summer with your husband and daughter With love from us both to you all, I will close asking you to write me when you can. H Chamberlain

much pleased - she is very pleasant
I would be glad to call on her - but
cannot walk much on account of
lameness and the Asthma which
troubles me very much - We are
getting old - Year ago the fifth of
last August we celebrated our
Golden Wedding - and had we known
your address you would have rec -
an invitation - Goodrich passed his
76 birthday the 8th day of this
month - he is able to labor most
every day in the R R Shop; Our
son Edward is in Montclair
N J - lives there but the office
is in N Y city; Mother Chamberlin
[illegible] is our Sams wife - had [illegible]
died eight years ago last Dec. [illegible]
aged 96 yrs nine months - She was
remarkably well preserved till
the last year of her life when
she had a Cancer come on the
side of her face which caused
her death Aunt Milly died
Nov 3 1886 she fell the ninth

of Oct previous and was a great
sufferer while she lived she
was with Frank - they still live
where they did when you were here
Rebecca Chamberlin is living for
ought I know - her daughter Ella
married Rev Mr Norris - she died
two years ago leaving two children
the last I heard of him he was
in Conn and Rebecca lived with
a [illegible] sister
his Aunt Roxanna's daughter that
David Clapp's wife - so lazy leaning
lived in Merrimac is dead and
on fence broke down
that family is all gone Nancy was
~~[illegible]~~
the last to go - Their is only one
buggy whipped
living of Mr Frank Herricks a
son Henry living on the homestead
the widow of Isaiah Herrick is
living on the old place with her
over 90 -
son & daughter they are very fine
people and our intimate friends
Merrimac has many changes
as all other places - as time
goes on constant changes occur
as we grow older we notice more
of the changes for it is taking our

friends away and leaving less to bind us here - We would be glad to have our Son with us - but his business will not admit it he wants us to come there - and it would be very pleasant - but I dont want to give up my home while I am able to do my work he has only one child a daughter 12 years old - I am glad you have one to lean on as you grow older it must have been hard for you to give up the others - but they are waiting to welcome you when the summons comes - and if we are prepared to go - Will it not be a happy meeting with our departed friends? We miss Mother so much and I often wish she could have lived longer - but the good Lord knew best - what was for the best Now my sheet is nearly full and I have callers coming in. I will enclose one of our invitations for a Souvinir wish you could had

1847. 1897.

Fiftieth Anniversary.

Being grateful to their Heavenly Father for the continuance of many blessings,

Mr. and Mrs. S. Goodrich Chamberlin

will have pleasure in receiving their friends.

Thursday, August fifth,
Eighteen hundred and ninety-seven,
from four to ten p. m.

At their home,
Eighty-one, Washington street,
Lakeport, N. H.

INDIANA ROOM PAMPHLET FILE

CHAMBERLAIN FAMILY

REFERENCE
DO NOT CIRCULATE

St. Albans
March 24, 1813

To whom it may concern this may certify, thet Mr. Moody Chamberlain has attended the Academy under my superintendance, that I am acquainted with his literary improvements, and I do cheerfully recommend him to the patronage of an enlightened public as a young gentleman of moral rectitude and well qualified to instruct common English schools in our country, in such branches as are generally taught.

Ira Hill, Principal of
St. Albans Academy

This certifies that Betsy Dole, the bearer hereof has been examined by me, in Reading, Writing Arithmetic and English Grammar, and in my opinion is well qualified to instruct an English Grammar School.

Amhurst, Jan. 15-1814 Timothy Darkhurst, A.B.

Copied from the original papers owned by Miss Mary Coltrin
Terre Haute, Ind

Terre Haute, February 1, 1837

Moody Chamberlain

Dear Sir:

Enclosed I send you four hundred dollars. I am sorry I could not send it by Mr. Briggs but owing to our corn payments this week I well knew Mr. Rose had no money to spare therefore I threw Messrs Chamberlain & Chase note in bank for $500 and had it discounted- the balance of the net proceeds of the note say $92 17/100 I have myself used this day. It is rather a pinching time for money with us and will be for two weeks to come unless we consent to let the bank tax us fifteen per cent on bills payable in New Orleans which Chauncey Rose says he will be D- d if we shall pay. They will not let us have money to buy produce with at a regular discount interest but must purchase bills, at the same time for the use of the mill we can get what we want at 6 per cent. I shall see you before I leave here and will more fully explain our situation. I do not say this to pinch you-use what money you want you shall be supplied.

Say to Mr. Dailey I cannot buy him pork at 5 dollars per hundred it is about all in- what now comes is purchased at 6 dollars- should you owe D.-Smith and he want money give him an order on C.& H.Rose as he owes them towards a hundred dollars and would like to get an order from you if you can so manage it.

Should you like the flower sent you last and want more of it there is plenty in the store at this time at 7.50 which is less than it will sell for in the spring. It is made by Joseph Strain, Raccoon.

As you said to me in your last letter it is late so good night.

Your friend

A.L.Chase

Copied from the original papers owned by Miss Mary Coltrin

Copied from the original

Terre Haute, Ind.

Terre Haute June 9th 1835

Recd of Chauncy Rose his note date June 6th 1835 payable at the Branch bank at Terre Haute one hundred and twenty days after date for five hundred dollars to apply in part payment for the house and lot I now occupy in the town of Terre Haute which I have bargained to said Rose.

Moody Chamberlain recd as obove One hundred and ten dollars July 15th 1835 $110

Moody Chamberlain

Recd August 25th 1835 as above Two Hundred dollars $200

M. Chamberlain

Recd Apr. 7th 1835 as above one hundred dollars $100

M. Chamberlain

Recd Oct 3 1835 as above one hundred dollars $100

M. Chamberlain

Oct 27 OUR ORDER PD.	200.00
Jan 7 1836	
Pd last hundred xxxxx	200.00

sChamberlain family

THE CHAMBERL(A)INS AND THEIR NAME

FROM

MEDIA RESEARCH BUREAU
1110 F. St.
Washington, D.C.

THE CHAMBERL(A)INS AND THEIR NAME

The name of Chamberlain or Chamberlin is believed to have been derived from the occupation or office of the original bearer of the name in the service of the King of England. It is found on ancient records in the varying forms of Chamberlaine, Chamberlyn, Chamberlin, and Chamberlain, the last of which are its most frequent forms today.

The most remote of the ancestors of the family in England is believed to have been John, son of the Count de Tankerville, who was Lord Chamberlain to Henry the First of England in 1125. His son Richard held the same office under King Stephen and was also Lord Mayor of London. Richard is said to have assumed the surname of Chamberlaine, which his descendants have since used with slight variations in spelling.

Families of the name were prevalent in England, in the counties of Essex, Herts, Suffolk, Chester, Buckingham, Gloucester, and Norfolk, and also in Wales and Ireland in the early sixteenth century. The family were at that time members of the aristocracy, the gentry, and the yeomanry.

In the year 1555 one Nicholas Chamberlain was burned at the stake at Colchester, in Essex, England, a martyr to the cause of religious freedom.

The direct line of ancestry of the American emigrants of the name of Chamberlain and Chamberlin is not known, but it is certain that for the most part they were of English blood.

Probably the first of the name to come to America was a Francis Chamberlain who came to Virginia in 1621 but left no further record of himself or his family. Others who settled in Virginia at early dates were Thomas Chamberlin and William Chamberlain, the last of whom made his home in Charles City County. Neither of these men left sufficient information to enable us to trace their families.

In 1638 Henry Chamberlain emigrated from the county of Norfolk, England, to Boston, Mass. He later removed to Hingham and then to Hull. By his wife Joan he had issue of Susan, Henry, William, John, Ursuly, and Faith.

Henry, son of the emigrant Henry, made his home at Hingham, where he was the father of two sons, Nathaniel and Henry. It is believed that he removed to another place, as there is no further record of him at Hingham.

William, son of the emigrant Henry, was the father by a first wife of William, Sarah (died young), John, Job, and Nathaniel. By his second wife, believed to have been Sarah Jones, he had Sarah, Joseph, Mary, Freedom, and Benjamin.

John, son of the emigrant Henry, led a troubled life, owing to his affiliation with the Quaker faith, which was frowned upon at Boston where he first chose to make his home. He later removed to Newport, R.I., where he died in 1666, leaving several children, whose names are not certain but may have been Daniel, Sarah, Nathaniel, and Ebenezer.

Another early emigrant was Richard Chamberline or Chamberlin of Braintree, Mass., in the year 1637. He removed to Roxbury, where he was the father of Benjamin, Joseph, Mary, Rebecca, Ann, and Mehitable. In 1665 he had married Sarah Burgbee, and after her death, he married Elizabeth Jaques.

Joseph, son of the emigrant Richard, made his home at Sudbury, where he married Hannah Gilbert in 1682 and was the father by her of Nathaniel, Ebenezer, Joseph, Simmon, Rebecca, Hannah, and others.

Thomas Chamberlain of Woburn, Mass., emigrated sometime prior to 1644. He was the father of Thomas, Samuel, and Mary, the last of whom married John Graves of Concord.

Thomas, eldest son of the emigrant Thomas, married Sarah Proctor at Chelmsford and was the father by her of Thomas, Samuel, Jane, Elizabeth, and John.

Samuel, second and youngest son of the emigrant Thomas had issue by his wife Elizabeth(died young), Mary Elizabeth, and Lydia.

Prior to 1647 Edmund Chamberlain was resident at Woburn. In that year he was married to Mary Turner, by whom he had Mary, Sarah, Edmund(died young), and Jacob. His first wife died in 1669 and he then married Hannay Burden at Malden. His children by his second wife were Susanna (died in infancy), Ebenezer (died young), Susanna, and Edmund.

Jacob, son of the emigrant Edmund, married Mary child in 1685 and had issue by her of Jacob, John, Mary, and Elizabeth. He made his home at Roxbury in the latter part of his life.

Edmund, son of the emigrant Edmund, settled at Woodstock, where he married Elizabeth Barholomew in 1699. in 1699. They were the parents of Edmund, Elizabeth, William, John, Peter, Mary, and Hannah.

William Chamberlain, who was of Woburn in 1649, is believed to have been the brother of the emigrant Edmund and to have accompanied him to America. At various times William lived at Concord and Billerica. He was the father by his wife Rebecca(who died in prison, Sept 26, 1692, charged with witchcraft) of Timothy(1649), Isaac(1650), William, John, Sarah, Jacob(1658), Thomas(1659), Edmund, Rebecca, Abraham, Ann, Clement, and Daniel.

William, son of the emigrant William, married Deliverance Fergerson in 1698 and had issue by her of two children, the first of whom died in infancy and the second of whom was named Sarah.

John, son of the emigrant William, was the father of Deborah, John, Sarah, Lydia, and Abraham.

Jacob, son of the emigrant William, had issue by his wife Experience of five children, Jacob, John, William, Jason, and Ebenezer.

Thomas, son of the emigrant William, was married in 1682 to Elizabeth Hammond, by whom he had Thomas, Elizabeth, Rebecca, Mary, Sarah, and John.

Edmund, son of the emigrant William, ,married Mercy Abbott, a widow, who was the mother by him Hannah, Ebenezer, and Sarah. By a second wife named Abigail he had a daughter Elizabeth.

Abraham, son of the emigrant William, was the father of Abraham, Elizabeth, Eleazer, but whether those children were by his first wife Elizabeth or his second wife Mary Randall is not known.

Clement, son of the emigrant William, had nine children by his wife Mary. They were Mary, Clement, Joseph, John, Pegge William, Rebecca, Anna, and Elizabeth.

Daniel, son of the emigrant William, also had a wife named Mary. She gave him four sons, Isaac, Ebenezer, Ephraim, and Thomas, and two daughters, Mary and Dorothy.

Another early settler was John Chamberlain of Boston in 1651. He married Ann Brown in 1653 and had Ann and Elizabeth. He may have been of Newport at a later date as there was one of the name there who, by a wife Catharine, had three children--Susanna, Peleg, and Jane.

About the year 1676 three colonists of the name were recorded in New England. One was Robert of Pennsylvania; another was John of Charlestown, who was the father by his wife Deborah of John, Mary, Deborah, and Sarah; and the third was Joseph of Hadley, who married Mercy Dickinson in 1688 and had issue by her of Sarah, John, and at least one other who died young.

Two others of the name of Chamberlain or Chamberlin, who came to America in 1685 or before, were Job of Boston, who had issue by his wife Joanna of Job, William, Elizabeth, Mary, Susanna, and probably Jane; and John of Malden, who was the father by his wife Hannah of Mary, Sarah, and possibly of others.

Still other families of the name emigrated to America at later dates. One of these was the family of Samuel Chamberlaine, who came to Maryland in the early eighteenth century. About the same time a John Chamberlaine made his home in Oxford, Talbot County, in the same State.

The descendants of these various branches of the family in America have spread to practically every State of the Union and have aided as much in the growth of the country as their ancestors aided in the founding of the nation. They have been noted for their wilfulness, courage, energy, piety, strength of character, ambition, and physical and mental ability.

Among those of the family who fought as officers in the War of the Revolution were Lieutenant Ebenezer of New Hampshire, Captain Ephraim of Connecticut, Captain Freedom of Massachusett, and Brigadier-General James of Maryland.

John, William, Thomas, Ebenezer, Edmund, Samuel, Henry and Jacob are some of the Christian names most highly favored by the family for its male members.

A few of the many members of the family who have distinguished themselves in America in more recent times are;

Daniel Henry Chamberlain of Massachusetts,
politician, 1835-1907;
George Earle Chamberlain of Mississippi,
legislator and State governor, 1854-1928;
Joshua Lawrence Chamberlain of Maine,
soldier and educator, 1828-1914;

Samuel Selwyn Chamberlain of New York,
journalist, 1851-1916;
Thomas Crowder Chamberlin of Illinois,
geologist, 1843-1928.

The coat-of-arms of the ancient English family of Chamberlain, from which many of the American families of America are descended, is described as follows;

Arms.--"Quarterly; first and fourth, gules,
an escutcheon argent, in an orle
of eight mullets, or; second and
third, gules, a chevron between
three escallops or."
Crest.- "An ass's head out of a ducal coronet."
Motto.- "More Potier Macula."

Moody Chamberlain was my grandfather. Enoch Dole was my grandmother's brother.

Thomas Houghton was my grandmother's brother-in-law.

The pictures enclosed are of my grandfather and grandmother, Betsey Johnson (Dole) Chamberlain.

My grandparents children were, Horace, Jane Colley, Joseph, Sarah, Harriet, Moody, Elizabeth (Dole) and Edwin.

Signed,
Mary Coltrin

VIGO COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY
TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA

Chamberlain - Dickerson
Family Photograph Album

Ken Hixon
745 South Genesee Avenue
Los Angeles, CA 90036

August 19, 2003

Dear Mr. Hixon:

I was happy to hear that you will be donating the Chamberlain-Dickerson photograph album, your annotations, and your research to the Vigo County Public Library. I realize that it will take you several months to complete your research and scanning, but I will look forward to seeing the finished "book."

I have photocopied the items in Folder 6 from the Chamberlain Family Papers and I am sending them to you as complimentary copies. They do include additional information that may be of interest to you.

And finally, I have passed along your obituary order and your check to Mary-Margaret Iacoli in Special Collections. She coordinates all obituary requests and will send the photocopies to you directly.

Thanks for keeping in touch.

Sincerely,

Susan Dehler
Special Collections Manager and
Archivist

Ken Hixon
745 South Genesee Avenue
Los Angeles, CA 90036
office (323) 935-2439 | fax (323) 934-1107
e-mail: kenhixon@pacbell.net

Susan J. Dehler, Archivist
Vigo County Public Library
One Library Square
Terre Haute, IN 47807

28 July 2003

Dear Ms. Dehler,

Thank you so much for having your research assistant look up all of the photographers involved with Chamberlain~Dickerson photo album—bit-by-bit I am filling in the blanks.

Indeed, I would be pleased to donate the album, my annotations, and research to your library. I'm impressed with the library's web site and the very helpful online databases it offers.

This has been a satisfying (and time consuming) research project. These two families are of particular interest to me. They are good representatives of their time and place. It is fitting that the album be returned from whence it came. Images provide a seductive introduction to history—they allow people to make a more robust connection to the past.

It will take me another six months or so to complete my research, as well as to scan all of the images. I will scan the images at a resolution of 300 d. p. i. into both jpeg and tiff formats (which I then transfer to CD-R discs). If you would prefer a different resolution and/or file format let me know. I will include copies of these CD-R discs with my donation.

I will also supply you two copies of the finished "book" (so to speak) containing reproductions of the images with my annotation. I will also donate copies of the book to the Indiana State Library and the Allen County Public Library in Fort Wayne so that they may be available to genealogical researchers at those locations. I will make mention in the book that the album and original images reside in your community archives. To which end, I will send the album and photographs to you prior to my final draft of the book so that I may include an accession number for the collection.

I will contact you before shipping the album and images to coordinate the details. I will also send you a letter assigning to the library all rights concerning the donation and my annotations, documentation, etcetera—or if the library has a form letter regarding these matters that I can sign, please forward a copy to me.

I noticed in the inventory of the *Chamberlain Family Papers* mention of the following items in Folder 6: *Obituary: August L. Chamberlain July 1869* and *"Judge Moody Chamberlain Among Pioneer Vigo Residents Who Aided Growth of City," Terre Haute Star, Jan. 13, 1930.* Do these articles contain any substantive information not found in your online biographies of Moody and A.L.? Is so, would it be possible for you to send me photocopies of these articles?

Attached is a list of thirteen additional obituaries that I located on the Wabash Valley index. I have enclosed a check for $13 to cover the expense of copying these.

Again, thank you for all your help.

Regards,

Ken Hixon

Ken Hixon

Ken Hixon
745 South Genesee Avenue
Los Angeles, CA 90036

July 8, 2003

Dear Mr. Hixon:

Thank you for sending your rough draft of the Chamberlain-Dickerson Family Photograph Album to me. You have done an impressive and thorough job of documenting the album and its provenance (an archivist's dream!) I enjoyed reading the draft, especially since I arranged the Chamberlain Family collection in Archives. If you are still considering donating the album to the Vigo County Public Library after you are finished with it, please know that we are very interested. It would make a wonderful addition to the Community Archives and it would complement the other Chamberlain-Dickerson materials we have in Special Collections.

I checked the portraits of Moody Chamberlain and Elizabeth Johnson Dole Chamberlain that we have in Archives. They are identical to yours and include the revenue tax stamps on the reverse side.

I had my research assistant check various Terre Haute city directories for the photographers on your list. I have enclosed the results of her research in this letter.

Again, thank you for sending your research materials and for considering the Vigo County Public Library as a repository for the album.

Sincerely,

Susan Dehler
Special Collections Manager and
Archivist

Photographers whose work is contained in the album (ca. 1853-1885):

- Adams, Terre Haute, Indiana.

ADAMS, JOHN M. ^ T.H. DIRECTORIES 1871–1875
PHOTOGRAPHER

- C. [Charles] Eppert, Photographer, No. 87 Main St., Terre Haute, Indiana. EPPERT, CHARLES -1858, 1863-1882

EPPERT, GEORGE H. + C - 1883-1886
EPPERT, CHARLES + GEORGE - 1887 –

- C. Eppert, 323 1/2 Main St., Terre Haute, Indiana.

EPPERT + SON 1903–1910
EPPERT + SON - 1915 (TAKEN OVER BY JAMES BONEBREAK

My preliminary research indicates that Charles was born in 1839 and died in 1925. In the 1860 Federal Census Charles is living in Terre Haute, his occupation is listed as "daguerrean artist." He married Mary Badgley on 11 May 1862, in Vigo County. In the 1870 Federal Census Charles' and Mary's occupations are listed as "photographers." In the 1900 Federal Census for Terre Haute Charles and Mary are living at 423 4th Street and his occupation is listed as "photographer"—which indicates that he was still in business.

NO LISTING WITH MARY AS A PHOTOGRAPHER.

- Husher's New Photograph Rooms, Cor. [Corner of] Main & Sixth Sts., Terre Haute, Indiana. DID NOT FIND

- J. W. Husher, Photographer, No. 111 Main St., Terre Haute, Indiana.

OR JACOB W. HUSHER 1864– 1873

- Nicoloy's Gallery of Art, 99 Main St., Terre Haute, Indiana.

NO GALLERY OF ART ALSCHULER + NICOLOY 1858
YES, HIS NAME WAS PHILLIP

I believe Nicoloy's first name was Phillip. NICOLOY PICTURE GALLERY 1864

- Wright's, 421 1/2 Main St., Terre Haute, Indiana.

WRIGHT, DAVID H. 1864– 1887
OR D. H

- Wright's New Photographic Gallery, 115 1/2 Main St., Terre Haute, Indiana. DID NOT FIND

- Wright & Prescott's New Photograph Gallery, 105 Main St., Terre Haute, Indiana. 1864

I located Wright in the 1870 Federal Census for Terre Haute where he is listed as "D. H. Wright" (born abt. 1835, Indiana) and his occupation is listed as "photographer." Obviously, the name of Mr. Wright's studio went through several permutations.

Ken Hixon
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Los Angeles, CA 90036
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e-mail: kenhixon@pacbell.net

Susan Dehler, Special Collections Archivist
Special Collections Department
Vigo County Public Library
One Library Square
Terre Haute, IN 47807

12 June 2003

Dear Ms. Dehler,

My name is Ken Hixon. I am a native Hoosier now living in Los Angeles. My late grandfather was an attorney and amateur Hoosier historian and I inherited a keen interest in Indiana history from him. Thanks to the wonders of the computer and the internet I am able to indulge in this avocation "long distance" from my home in Los Angeles. Several years ago I developed a new twist to my hobby when I discovered various old photographs and photograph albums of some historic relevance on the eBay internet auction site. I began to acquire these items, which I would then research and annotate–and then donate to the Visual Collections of the Indiana Historical Society, of which I am member. Photographs are one of the most dramatic ways of engaging people in history and I believe they should reside in public archives where they can be properly preserved and accessed by one and all.

To which end, in December 2001 I acquired (via eBay) a Civil War era photograph album containing forty-one images of various members of the Chamberlain and Dickerson families of Lost Creek township in Vigo County. Since then, as time allows, I have been researching these two families to identify and annotate these photographs. I have included a rough draft of my research to date to give you a sense of the scope and content of this photograph album and the manner in which I like to research and document old images. The finished product will consist of reproductions of all the images accompanied by my annotation and assorted genealogical and historical appendices.

In the process of my research I encountered your library's internet site and noticed that you have a collection of Chamberlain family papers in your archives. It occurred to me that rather than donating the album to the Indiana Historical Society it would be more appropriate and fitting to return these images to the area they came from and donate the album to your library—should you desire to have it.

It will probably be towards the end of the year or early next year before my research is completed. As you will see from my rough draft I have made a great deal of progress, but still have a few important blanks to fill in. In the initial stages of my research I tend to depend on largely secondary sources and then seek primary sources (death certificates and the like) to confirm my conclusions—and this takes time.

I have not had the time to scan all of the images yet, but I have scanned two of them: Moody Chamberlain and his wife, Elizabeth "Betsey" Johnson Dole Chamberlain. I noticed in the inventory of the Chamberlain family papers in your archive that the collection contains images of Moody and Betsey taken by the same photographer that took the portraits I have enclosed. I would be very grateful to you if you could compare the enclosed scans with the photos in your collection to see if, indeed, they are copies of the images you have. I'd also be interested in knowing if the photographs in the collection have revenue tax stamps on the verso as the ones I possess do.

Another goal I hope to accomplish is to include some biographical data of the photographers who made these images. My greatest obstacle in achieving this objective is my geographical distance from your library and the Terre Haute business directories in your research stacks. I put a great deal of effort to properly date images and the years that a particular photographer operated at a specific address is a very useful tool in this pursuit.

I have enclosed a list of the photographers whose work is contained in the album, as well as their addresses. Again, I would be grateful if you or another member of the library staff could review the Terre Haute business directories from circa 1850 to circa 1885 and determine the time periods that these photographers operated at these different addresses. I am well aware of the budget crunch that libraries are going through, so if this request would place too large strain on your time or the library's resources perhaps you could refer me to a local researcher whose services I could retain.

There would be no restrictions on my donation of the album and my annotations and research, other than that I intend to donate copies of the finished work to the Indiana State Library (which has a Moody Chamberlain collection in its archives, too), the Allen County Public Library in Fort Wayne, and to the Indiana Historical Society. Should your library wish to be the repository of this material, I would include information to that effect in the manuscript.

Forgive the length of this letter—it is a lot to explain. I look forward to your reply.

Regards,

Ken Hixon

Ken Hixon

Unproofed rough draft – 12 June 2003

CHAMBERLAIN~DICKERSON FAMILY PHOTOGRAPH ALBUM
Lost Creek Township, Vigo County, Indiana
circa 1862–1880

Annotated by Ken Hixon

Introduction and provenance:

Moody Chamberlain (1791–1862) and Walter Dickerson (1763–1855) were among the original settlers in Lost Creek Township, which is situated east of the city of Terre Haute in Vigo County, Indiana. Moody settled in the area around 1820. Walter, who was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and his family were relative latecomers—arriving shortly after the National Road reached Terre Haute in 1835. The families were active in local politics, agriculture, and assorted business ventures. This photograph album reflects the direct connection established between these two families in 1853 when Mary Ellen Dickerson (1830–1900), the granddaughter of Walter Dickerson, married Horace Chamberlain (1821-1885), the eldest son of Moody Chamberlain.

Although the original owner of the album is not known, from the images contained in the album it seems very likely that it belonged initially to Mary Ellen Dickerson. The many images of Mary's children, aunts, uncles and other relatives found in the album supports this assumption. Images of a later date found in the last half of the album suggests the possibility that the album might have come into the possession of Mary's only daughter, Imogene "Minnie" Chamberlain (1862–1933). How the album came to be separated from the family is not known.

The album was purchased by the author in December 2001 from a private party in the Frankfort, Indiana area via the eBay internet auction site. Fortunately, enough information was found in the album to enable research that confirmed the identities of a majority of the subjects. The biographical and genealogical information contained in the annotations of the ~~images~~ subjects was drawn from Federal Census records, obituaries, county histories, and vital records principally collected from online resources, particularly: Ancestry.com, Genealogy.com, FamilySearch.org, Rootsweb.com, and the online databases of the Vigo County Public Library. Specific citations of sources can be found in the appendices.

Identities are stated as fact only when a preponderance of unambiguous primary information could be found that conformed to the inscriptions in the album. The author's assumptions regarding the identification of subjects are clearly stated as such. Dates given for the individual images are subjective, based on the author's interpretations of the subject's age, their clothes, hair styles, and general knowledge of photographic history. These dates are often stated as *circa* a certain year, meaning that they could date to five years before or five years after that time.

Serious researchers would be wise not to take the author's word for any information found herein. Although every effort has been made to be accurate, there can be no guarantee that this research is without error. To which end, the author would be grateful to for any opportunity to make corrections to this work.

General description of the album and images :

The album is of a style common to the Civil War era (1861-1865). It is bound in dark brown leather with heavily embossed matching designs on front and back covers. The embossing is decorated with an ornate gold leaf pattern. The word "Album" is printed on the spine in gold leaf; the spine is also embossed and features intricate gold leaf decorations. The covers are fastened by two identical brass clasps that are designed to resemble belts with buckles. The hinged clasps have holes that slip over rounded posts on the edge of the front cover. The album's cover is intact and shows typical edge wear and overall scuffing. The binding inside the front cover is badly weakened, but intact.

The album has patterned end papers (the unglued half of the front end paper is missing) and contains thirty-one gild-edged pages measuring 5 3/4" high by 4 1/2" wide. There is a single blank front fly leaf and two blank back fly leaves.

The title page features an ornamental design and reads: *The Photographic Album*. The title page is followed by a page titled: *Index to Portraits*. This page is divided into two equal columns of twenty-five lines that are numbered one-through-fifty. The text and ornamentation of the title and index pages are printed in gold-colored ink.

There are twenty-five slotted cardboard pages with paper window mats to display images back-to-back (for a total of fifty images). The openings of the window mats are decorated with gold-ink borders and measure approximately 3 1/4" high by 2" wide. The openings have rounded bottom corners and slightly arched tops.

The names of the subjects have been recorded in penciled cursive handwriting on all but three of the index lines. All fifty window mats have been numbered in pencil. The majority of album pages bear penciled cursive inscriptions identifying the subject. There is a notable difference in the handwriting between the index listings and the inscriptions on the album pages—as well as occasional differences in the spelling of the subject's names—which suggests that the index was written by the person who first organized the album and that then another person, most likely at a later date, annotated the album pages.

The album contained forty-one images: twenty-three albumen print carte-de-visites and eighteen ferrotypes (tintypes). Many of the carte-de-visites have been trimmed along their tops and bottoms and had their corners clipped diagonally to facilitate their insertion and positioning behind the window mats on the album pages.

The images have been removed from the album and individually encased in mylar sleeves to allow them to be safely examined and to protect them from further deterioration. Careful attention has been paid to retain all information regarding the original numbering of the images, their page location, and the identification of the subjects. The photographs are identified by the same number assigned to them in the album index.

Each image has been electronically scanned (recto and verso) at a resolution of 300 d.p.i. in both jpeg and tiff file formats. The images reproduced herein are actual size without alteration or retouching, unless noted otherwise. These reproductions were printed on Epson Premium Luster Photo Paper employing an Epson 2000P printer using archival-quality dyes.

●●●

Annotated Index to Portraits.

[Sources of all genealogical and biographical
information cited below can be found in the appendices.]

●●●

Index Line No. 1: *O. P. Morton*
Corresponding Album Page Notation: *O. P. Morton*

Albumen print, carte-de-visite, ca. 1861–1865

Photographer: C. Eppert, Photographer, No. 87 Main St., Terre Haute, Indiana.

Oliver Perry Morton (1823–1877); Governor of Indiana (1861–1867); United States Senator from Indiana (1867–1877).

A very similar—though not identical—portrait of Morton, produced by the famous Mathew Brady gallery in Washington D. C., can be found in the Library of Congress Manuscript Division [James Wadworth Family Papers; Civil War photograph album, ca. 1861-65].

Collecting images of prominent military and political figures was a popular pastime during the Civil War era. Brady's company was one of the largest suppliers of negatives of famous figures. The mass duplication of these images was a profitable sideline for regional photographers.

Many existing carte-de-visite albums of the Civil War era were organized in the same fashion as this album with an assortment of national celebrities displayed at the beginning of the album, followed by family photographs. Morton's prominent position as the first image in this album is a reflection of his great popularity in Indiana at this time.

•••

Index Line No. 2: *Washington*
Corresponding Album Page Notation: (none)

Image missing; assumed to be a portrait of **George Washington**.

•••

Index Line No. 3: *Mrs.* " [Washington]
Corresponding Album Page Notation: (none)

Image missing; assumed to be an portrait of **Martha Washington**.

•••

Index Line No. 4: *A. Lincoln*
Corresponding Album Page Notation: (none)

Image missing; assumed to be a portrait of **Abraham Lincoln**.

●●●

Index Line No. 5: *Mrs.* " [Lincoln]
Corresponding Album Page Notation: (none)

Image missing; assumed to be a portrait of **Mary Todd Lincoln**.

●●●

Index Line No. 6: *M. Chamberlain*
Corresponding Album Page Notation: *M. Chamberlain*

Albumen print, carte-de-visite, dating between 1 August 1864 and 1 August 1866
[as evidenced by the two-cent revenue tax stamp on verso].

Photographer: Nicoloy's Gallery of Art, 99 Main St., Terre Haute, Indiana.

*"**Moody Chamberlain**, an early settler in Vigo County, was born November 3, 1791 and married Betsey Johnson Dole Chamberlain (born 1795); both were natives of New Hampshire and certified teachers. In 1820, the Chamberlains migrated to Terre Haute where they first lived in a log cabin. Moody Chamberlain was a qualified carpenter, who had helped build the Middlesex and other canals in New England. In Vigo County, he served as Associate Judge of the Circuit Court for two terms (1825, 1832), he was appointed paymaster of the 30th Regiment Indiana Militia (1831), and eventually formed a partnership with A. L. Chase in a sawmill business near Mill Run Creek.*

In 1843, Moody Chamberlain had a house built for his family on east Maple Avenue near Glenn. He and his wife had eight children: Horace, *Jane Colley, Joseph, Sarah, Harriet, Moody, Elizabeth Dole, and Edwin. Moody Chamberlain died September 28, 1862 and his wife, Betsey, died August 14, 1868; both are buried in Chamberlain Cemetery, Lost Creek Township, Vigo County, Indiana."* – Vigo County Public Library, Special Collections Inventory, *Chamberlain Family Papers*.

In order to help finance the cost of the Civil War the Federal government levied a special tax on photographs beginning 1 August 1864 and ending on 1 August 1866. Payment of this tax was indicated by affixing the proper revenue stamp to the verso of the photograph. Photographers were required to hand-cancel each stamp.

As evidenced by the two-cent revenue tax stamp on the verso, this photograph was produced between 1 August 1864 and 1 August 1866, which indicates that this image is a copy of a portrait of Moody taken prior to his death in September 1862.

Photographers maintained an archive of glass negatives to allow for the reproduction of additional copies—a service they usually promoted on the verso of their work. If this image is a reproduction of an original albumen print the original image was taken no earlier than about 1860. If this image is a reproduction of a daguerreotype, which it appear to be, the original portrait could date as early as the mid-1850s. Moody's hair style and clothing are more representative of the 1850s than 1860s.

There are two archived collections pertaining to Moody Chamberlain and the Chamberlain family. The first, cited as the source of the above biography, is the *Chamberlain Family Papers* (Accession Number: 990302A) in the Specials Collections of the Vigo County Public Library. This collection contains original papers of Moody and family for the years 1813-1858 and includes copies of this image of Moody and the following image of his wife, Betsey [see Photograph No. 8]. The second archived collection, *Chamberlain & Chase Account Books, 1811–1853* (Collection Shelf No. V 32), reposes in the Indiana State Library in

Indianapolis. This collection consists principally of account and order books for the sawmill that Moody operated in partnership with A. L. Chase.

•••

Index Line No. 7: *B. J.* " [Chamberlain]
Corresponding Album Page Notation: *B. J. Chamberlain*

Albumen print, carte-de-visite, dating between 1 August 1864 and 1 August 1866
[as evidenced by the two-cent revenue tax stamp on verso].

Photographer: Nicoloy's Gallery of Art, 99 Main St., Terre Haute, Indiana.

Elizabeth "Betsey" Johnson Dole (1795–1868), wife of Moody Chamberlain.

Note that Betsey's image is mounted on the same decorative card as her husband's photograph [see Photograph No. 6], which is a copy of a portrait taken prior to his death in September 1862. It is not known whether Betsey's portrait, too, is a copy of an earlier sitting. The tax stamp on this photograph bears a similar cancellation mark to the cancellation mark on the revenue stamp on the verso of her husband's photograph. Given these similarities, it is likely that both of these images are were produced on or near the same date.

Betsey's starched daycap, with its brim turned half back, was old-fashioned even at that time–and were only worn by elderly women. Her wide white lace collar was popular in fashions of the 1850s. Her daycap and collar, as well as her unstructured full dress, are most likely homemade.

Betsey and Moody are buried at Chamberlain Cemetery in Lost Creek Township.

●●●

Index Entry –Line No. 8: *Mary* “ [Chamberlain]
Corresponding Album Page Notation: *Mary Chamberlain*

Albumen print, carte-de-visite, 1861–1864.

Photographer: C. Eppert, No. 87 Main St., Terre Haute, Indiana.

Mary Ellen Dickerson [also see Photograph No. 41], born 1830 at Butler County, Ohio. Her parents, John Lafayette Dickerson, Sr. (abt. 1791–1878) and Rhoda Holland (abt. 1800–1883), came to Lost Creek Township in the late 1830s with her grandparents, Walter Dickerson (1763–1855) and Penelope Heaton (1762–1849).

Mary married Horace Chamberlain [see Photograph No. 40] in 1853 in Vigo County. According to a 1880 biography of Horace, they had three children: Volney C., Imogene, and Frederick. That Mary only gave birth to three children is confirmed by information contained in the 1900 Federal Census. At that time she resided with her daughter and son-in-law in Lost Creek Township, which is where she died on 11 July 1900. Mary is buried at Chamberlain Cemetery.

Mary’s beautifully detailed dress was either store-bought or made by a professional seamstress. Notice her small drop earrings and open-fingered dark lace mitts (or gloves). Her hair is done is style that was popular in the early 1860s—her wide hoop skirt is also a signature of that time.

Mary is posed beside the same table as her sister, Lucretia, in Photograph No. 18. Also note the embossed leather photo album with brass clasps resting on the table beside Mary’s arm, it is very similar to the album that contained these images.

●●●

Index Line No. 9: *V. C. & I.* " [Chamberlain]
Corresponding Album Page Notation: *V. and I. Chamberlain*

Albumen print, carte-de-visite, abt. 1864.

Photographer: C. Eppert, Photographer, No. 87 Main St., Terre Haute, Indiana.

Volney C. Chamberlain (right) and **Imogene "Minnie" Chamberlain** (left) were the children of Horace Chamberlain and Mary Ellen Dickerson.

Volney [also see Photographs Nos. 30 & 43] was born 5 March 1855, Vigo County. He married Harriet E. Riddle [see Photograph No. 14], 31 October 1880 in Vigo County. Volney died 30 August 1885 in Seelyville, a village located in Lost Creek Township. He is buried at Chamberlain Cemetery.

Imogene [also see Photographs Nos. 12, 14, 31, 42], who was known by her nickname "Minnie," was born in May 1862 in Lost Creek township. She married a coal miner, Charles E. Moore, in about 1886. Charles was born August 1862, Indiana. Minnie died in July 1933 at the age of seventy-two. Charles died, also at age seventy-two, in October 1934 in Vigo County.

According to the 1900 Federal Census, enumerated 28 June 1900, Minnie had given birth to five children, but only three were living: a son, Fay. B. (July 1891–15 January 1985), and two daughters, Marie (December 1892–d. ?), and Rubie (b. January 1898–d. ?).

Given the birth dates of Volney and Minnie—and the absence of a revenue stamp—it seems more likely that this photograph was taken prior to 1 August 1864 than after 1 August 1866, hence the date of this image is given as circa 1864. At that time Minnie would have been about two-years-old and Volney would have about nine-years-old.

Note the distinctive pattern of the carpeting in the photograph, which is also evident in the portrait of their aunt, Lucretia "Lu" Dickerson [see Photograph No. 18], which was taken at the same studio as this image.

The base of the head-rest stand that is steadying Volney's head can be seen peeking out from behind is right foot. The head-rest securing Minnie's head is attached to the back of the chair she is sitting in.

•••

Index Line No. 10: *F. D. M.* " [Chamberlain]
Corresponding Album Page Notation: *F. D. M.*

Tintype (ferrotype), sixth-plate, in paper window mat, ca. 1872.

Photographer unknown; location assumed to be Terre Haute, Indiana.

"*Mrs. Charles Moore [Imogene "Minnie" Chamberlain], of Lost Creek township, received word Saturday of the death of her brother, Frederick M. Chamberlain, at Oakland, Cal. The funeral and burial was held there Friday. Mr. Chamberlain was in the employe [sic] of the government, working in the fish commission department. He had gone to Alaska to serve as an inspector at the seal fisheries there and while engaged in this duty was stricken with the illness which resulted in his death. A revenue cutter was sent from Oakland and brought him to that city several weeks ago, but he failed to rally from the disease.*" –*Terre Haute Tribune*, Sunday, 21 August 1921, p. 2.

Frederick M. Chamberlain [also see Photograph No. 13] was the third and youngest child of Horace Chamberlain and Mary Ellen Dickerson. He was born about 1867 at Lost Creek Township. In an 1890 Terre Haute City Directory his occupation is listed as "teacher."

Introduced in 1856, ferrotypes are better known as "tintypes"—which is a misnomer as they are negative images made directly onto a thin sheet of iron, not tin. A coating of black lacquer or dark enamel on the iron sheet allows the photograph to be viewed as a positive image. Tintypes were simple to make, inexpensive, durable, and easily mailed, which made them a very popular form of photography in the Civil War era. Each tintype is a unique image that could only be duplicated by being rephotographed.

This particular tintype is encased in a paper window mat of the same dimensions as a carte-de-visite (approximately 3 1/2 inches by 2 1/2 inches). Paper folders and window mats were first introduced in the early 1860s and typically featured decorative designs and borders, frequently printed in red or gold ink.

Note the coloring or "pinking" of the subject's cheeks. Photographers often hand-colored images to make like them more lifelike. The protective varnish on this ferrotype is badly crazed.

•••

Index Line No. 11: *Vol.* " [Chamberlain]
Corresponding Album Page Notation: *?* [question mark]

Image missing; assumed to be an image of **Volney C. Chamberlain** [see Photographs Nos. 9, 30, 43].

•••

Index Line No. 12: *Minnie* “ [Chamberlain]
Corresponding Album Page Notation: *Minnie C.*

Albumen print, carte-de-visite, 1880–1882.

Photographer: Wright’s, 421 1/2 Main St., Terre Haute, Indiana.

Imogene “Minnie” Chamberlain [see Photographs Nos. 9, 14, 31, 42].

Minnie appears to be in her late teens or early twenties in this portrait. Note that she is wearing the identical dress and hair style as in Photograph No. 14., which is a tintype that appears to have been taken on the same date.

•••

Index Line No. 13: *Fred* “ [Chamberlain]
Corresponding Album Page Notation: *Fred C.*

Tintype (ferrotype), sixth-plate, ca. 1880.

Photographer unknown; location assumed to be Terre Haute, Indiana.

Frederick M. Chamberlain [see Photograph No. 10].

Fred appears to be between ages ten and fifteen in this image. Note the hand-colored tinting on his cheeks. Also note the fingerprints embedded in the protective varnish finish along the lower right-hand corner—possibly left behind by the photographer or assistant while handling the wet image.

•••

Index Line No. 14: *H. R. & M. C.*
Corresponding Album Page Notation: *H. R. and M. C.*

Tintype (ferrotype), sixth-plate, 1880–1882.

Photographer: [most likely] Wright's, 421 1/2 Main St., Terre Haute, Indiana.

Assumed to be **Harriet E. Riddle** (left) and **Imogene "Minnie" Chamberlain** (right) [see Photographs Nos. 9, 12, 31, 42].

The only female relation to the Chamberlain family with initials "H. R." (known to this researcher) is Harriet E. Riddle, who married Minnie's brother, Volney Chamberlain, on 31 October 1880.

"Minnie" is written in pencil over the right-hand figure on the image. Note that Minnie is wearing the same dress and hair style as in Photograph No. 12 taken at Wright's, Terre Haute, Indiana. It is very likely that this photograph was taken on the same day as Photograph No. 12.

Minnie is stylish attired in a "Casaque" overdress, a style fashionable in the first few years of the 1880s, hence the dates given for this image.

●●●

Index Line No. 15: *Lizzie Condin*
Corresponding Album Page Notation: *Lizzie Condon*

Tintype (ferrotype), sixth-plate, ca. 1873.

Photographer and location unknown.

Lizzie Condon; assumed to be **Mary E. Condon**, born about 1859, Vigo County; eldest child of Thomas E. Condon (b. abt. 1836) and Sarah Mariah Dickerson, (b. abt. 1833, Butler County, Ohio). Sarah was the daughter of John Lafayette Dickerson, Sr. and Rhoda Holland and the sister of Mary Ellen Dickerson.

The only two records this researcher has been able to locate regarding this family is a record of Thomas' and Sarah's marriage on 23 November 1857 in Vigo County and entries for Thomas, Sarah, and Mary in the 1860 Federal Census for Prairieton Township, Vigo County (where Thomas' occupation was stated as "farmer"). It is assumed that Mary's middle initial "E" stood for Elizabeth, hence the nickname "Lizzie" that she is identified by in the album. Is is also assumed that Aggie and Edna Condon are Lizzie's younger siblings [see Photographs Nos. 16 and 17].

Lizzie's open bell sleeves were popular from 1870 through 1873, after which they quickly fell out of fashion. Her short basque jacket and ringlet hair style suggest that this image was taken about 1873.

•••

Index Line No. 16: *Aggie* " [Condin]
Corresponding Album Page Notation: *Aggie Condon*

Tintype (ferrotype), sixth-plate, in paper window mat, ca. 1873.

Photographer and location unknown.

Aggie Condon; assumed to be the daughter of Thomas E. Condon and Sarah Mariah Dickerson [see Photograph No. 15 notes]. "Aggie" is typically a nickname for Agnes.

•••

Index Line No. 17: *Edna* “ [Condin]
Corresponding Album Page Notation: *Edna Condon*

Tintype (ferrotype), sixth-plate, in paper window mat, ca. 1873.

Photographer and location unknown.

Edna Condon; assumed to be the daughter of Thomas E. Condon and Sarah Mariah Dickerson [see Photograph No. 15 notes]. Edna and Aggie appear to be twins [see Photograph No. 16]. Their hair styles help to date these images.

•••

Index Line No. 18: *Lu Nayor*
Corresponding Album Page Notation: *Lu Naylor*

Albumen print, carte-de-visite, dating between 1 August 1864 and 1 August 1866 [as evidenced by the two-cent revenue tax stamp on verso].

Photographer: C. Eppert, 87 Main St., Terre Haute, Indiana.

Lucretia “Lu” Dickerson Naylor [also see Photograph No. 44], born 22 March 1840, Lost Creek Township, Vigo County; daughter of John Lafayette Dickerson, Sr. and Rhoda Holland. Married Thomas J. Naylor, 1 May 1867, Vigo County, Indiana. Thomas (abt. 1839, Scotland–d. ?) was a barber in Terre Haute.

Lucretia had two children: Walter, who died at birth (6 August 1868) and Bertrand (16 July 1871–28 May 1875). Lucretia died 3 May 1875; she and her two sons are buried at Dickerson Cemetery, Vigo County. Her husband, Thomas, later remarried and had children by this second wife.

With magnification it is possible to observe the hair net holding the back of Lu’s hair low over her neck. This hair style was very popular during the Civil War.

Lucretia is posed beside the same table as her sister, Mary Ellen Dickerson in Photograph No. 8, and standing on the same carpet as her niece and nephew, Minnie and Volney Chamberlain, in Photograph No. 9—all three of these images were made at Charles Eppert's studio in Terre Haute.

•••

Index Line No. 19: *L. H. Dickerson*
Corresponding Album Page Notation: *L. H. Dickerson*
Q M Serg. Co. M. 4th IN Cav | *Laban H. Dickerson*

Image missing.

"*Laban H. Dickerson, a well-known farmer of Lost Creek Township, died Friday morning at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Dildine, east of the city of the Poplar street road. Deceased was 79 years old, and a native of Butler county, Ohio. He had been a resident of the township since his eleventh year, and had been active in its business and political affairs. He was a member of the Fourth Indiana cavalry, and took part in Sherman's march to the sea, and was present when Jefferson Davis was taken there as a prisoner of war. He assisted in the organization of Leslie Post, G. A. R., of which he was twice commander. He is survived by one son, W. W. Dickerson, and three daughters, Mrs. Dildine, Mrs. Will Collins, and Mrs. Frank Vanvacter.*" – *Terre Haute Tribune,* Monday, 21 February 1908, p. 2.

Laban Holland Dickerson, born 12 November 1828 in Butler County, Ohio, son of John Lafayette Dickerson, Sr. and Rhoda Holland. Laban was named after his maternal grandfather, Laban Holland. He married Isabella F. Hayward, 3 September 1852, Union City, Indiana. Laban died 18 Feb 1908 in Seelyville. He is buried at Dickerson Cemetery.

As indicated by the notation above his missing photograph and in his obituary, Laban served in the Union Army during the Civil War. The 4th Indiana Cavalry (77th Regiment) was organized in Indianapolis and mustered on 11 August 1862 and mustered out on 29 June 1865. Laban enlisted with the rank of private and was discharged as a quartermaster sergeant (Company M). He later received a pension for his military service.

•••

Index Line No. 20: *J.* “ [Dickerson]
Corresponding Album Page Notation: *J. Dickerson (?)*

Albumen print, carte-de-visite, ca. 1875.

Photographer: Wright's New Photographic Gallery
115 1/2 Main St., Terre Haute, Indiana.

This boy is listed in the album index on the line below L. H. Dickerson as: *J .* “ —which would indicate that his surname is Dickerson, but on the album page where the photograph was mounted is a penciled inscription that reads: “J. Dickerson (?).”

The only “J. Dickerson” male (known to this researcher) in the age range of the subject in this image is **James Dickerson** (1863–1907), the son of Laban Holland Dickerson [see Photograph No. 19 notes] and Isabella Hayward.

That this boy is James Dickerson cannot be confirmed. Given the question mark above this image in the album, it would appear that whoever inscribed the album pages had uncertainty about the identity of this subject, too.

The subject's rounded labels, collarless vest, folded-over shirt collar, and haircut suggest a date in the mid-1870s.

•••

Index Line No. 21: *J. Van Vactor*
Corresponding Album Page Notation: *J. Van Vactor*

Albumen print, carte-de-visite, ca. 1879.

Photographer: Wright's, 421 1/2 Main St., Terre Haute, Indiana.

"Benjamin Franklin VanVactor. — In the early year of 1857, five years after the birth of their son Benjamin Franklin, Nathan and Ellen (Howe) VanVactor journeyed with their family to Indiana and cast their lot with the early pioneers of Lost Creek township. Their first purchase of land consisted of eighty acres, heavily covered with timber, but with the passing years the husband and father succeeded in clearing the place, at the same time adding to its boundaries until he was the owner of a valuable estate of one hundred and eighty-eight acres, and he also at one time owned eighty acres in Nebraska. He was a Republican politically, and on the old home farm which he had transformed from a wilderness he passed away in death in 1882, aged sixty-seven years, for his birth occurred on the 26th of March, 1815, in Butler county, Ohio. Mrs. VanVactor, who was born September 29, 1828, died May 12, 1905. They were married in Ohio, and their union was blessed by the birth of six children, four of whom are now living: Benjamin Franklin, the subject of this review; Eva, the wife of J. W. Daniels, of Colorado; Maggie, the wife of Fred Conway, of Lost Creek township, and Louisa, the wife of W. A. Miller, a grocery merchant in Lost Creek township.

Benjamin F. VanVactor was born in Shelby county, Ohio, May 22, 1852, but when he was a little lad of five years the family home was established in Vigo county, Indiana, and he grew to years of maturity within its borders and received his education in its district schools. Remaining under *the parental roof until he had attained the age of twenty-five years, he then began farming for himself in Lost Creek township, being now the owner of a fine estate of two hundred and seventy-five acres in section 24.*

On the 22nd of May, 1877, Mr. VanVactor married Miss Josephine A. Dickerson, born in Lost Creek township, Vigo County, September 3, 1856, a daughter of L. H. [Laban Holland] and Isabella (Hayward) Dickerson, natives respectively of Ohio and Union county, Indiana. Mr. Dickerson died in Terre Haute in February, 1908. Mr. and Mrs. VanVactor have three children living and three children deceased, those living being John F. ***[John Franklin VanVactor]****, born June 22, 1878, is married and resides in Stillwater, North Dakota, and they have one son; Ellis R., born September 29, 1882, resides with his brother in North Dakota; Charles B., born October 6, 1884, resides in Stillwater, North Dakota. The sons were all well educated, supplementing their public school training by a course in the Brown Business College at Terre Haute, and they are proving successful business men in their respective callings. Mr. VanVactor, of this review, upholds the principles of the Prohibition party, and his fraternal relations connect him with the Knights of Pythias lodge at Seelyville and the Odd Fellows order at Terre Haute. Mrs. VanVactor is a member of the Methodist church."* – C. C. Oakey, *Greater Terre Haute and Vigo County: Closing the First Century's History of City and County, Showing the Growth of Their People Industries and Wealth,* New York: The Lewis Publishing Company, 1908, Vol. 2, pp. 784-785

John Franklin VanVactor, born 22 June 1878, Vigo County; son of Benjamin Franklin Van Vactor and Josephine A. Dickerson. In some records the surname is spelled "Vanvactor" or "Vanvacter."

•••

Index Line No. 22: H. C. Dickerson
Corresponding Album Page Notation: H. C. Dickerson

Albumen print, carte-de-visite, dating between 1 August 1864 and 1 August 1866
[as evidenced by the two-cent revenue tax stamp on verso].

Photographer: Wright & Prescott's New Photograph Gallery
105 Main St., Terre Haute, Indiana.

"H. C. Dickerson, farmer, Seelyville, was born in Vigo county, Indiana, in 1844. He served in the rebellion in Co. E, 183d reg. Ind. Vol. Inf., and has been a resident of the county all his life. He was married in 1871, and has a family of three children: Roscoe, Raleigh and George W. Mr. Dickerson, in connection with his farm, keeps a country store, and by not having the rent to pay that they do in the city, he is able to compete with them in prices. By his courteous treatment of his many customers, he has not only established a good trade, but has gained many friends. He is a member of the Terre Haute Lodge, No. 51, I.O.O.F., and in politics he is a republican."
– H. W. Beckwith, *History of Vigo and Parke Counties, Together With Historic Notes on the Wabash Valley –1880*; Lost Creek Twp.; p. 399.

Henry Clay Dickerson (1844–28 November 1887) was the son of John Lafayette Dickerson, Sr. and Rhoda Holland. He married Anna Marie Tiley in 1871. Henry and Anna (abt. 1850–6 August 1917) had six children, all born in Lost Creek Township, Vigo County, Indiana: Roscoe Clay (1871–1882), Raleigh (24 March 1874–13 June 1947), Anna Marie (infant, b. & d. 1877), George W. (17 November 1878–8 October 1920), Thomas Jason (13 November 1881–January 1933), and Orlando (4 May 1884–4 August 1919). Henry opened a general store in Seelyville in August 1872.

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Index Line No. 23: *J. L.* " [Dickerson]
Corresponding Album Page Notation: *J. L. Dickerson "Doc"*

Albumen print, carte-de-visite, dating between 1 August 1864 and 1 August 1866 [as evidenced by the two-cent revenue tax stamp on verso].

Photographer: C. Eppert, 87 Main St., Terre Haute, Indiana.

John Lafayette "Doc" Dickerson, Jr. (9 September 1824–5 March 1898) was the son of John Lafayette Dickerson, Sr. and Rhoda Holland. As indicated by the notations in the album his nickname was "Doc." He appears to be a jack of all trades, at various times in his a life he was a farmer, a school teacher, a store owner and postmaster, and in 1880 he enumerated the Federal Census of Lost Creek Township. Research indicates that John was a life-long bachelor. He is buried at Dickerson Cemetery.

This image is a later copy of an earlier sitting [see Photograph No. 46] taken circa 1862.

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Index Line No. 24: *Marie Evertt*
Corresponding Album Page Notation: *Maria Everett*

Albumen print, carte-de-visite, ca. 1866.

Photographer: J. C. Brayton, Napa City, California.

Maria Holland Everts, born about 1809, Georgia; sister of Rhoda Holland, maternal aunt of Mary Ellen Dickerson [see Photographs No. 8, 41], and mother of Caroline "Callie" Everts Ellis [see Photograph No. 25].

Maria married Timothy C. Everts on 14 May 1826 in Union Co., Indiana.

The family resided in Indiana at the time of the 1830 and 1840 Federal Census. The family had moved to California by 1860. Maria appears in the 1870 Federal Census as a widow living in Hot Springs Township, Napa County, California.

•••

Index Line No. 25: *Callie Ellis*
Corresponding Album Page Notation: *Callie Ellis*

Albumen print, carte-de-visite, ca. 1866.

Photographer: Sutterley Bros. , Napa City , California.

Caroline "Callie" Everts Ellis, the daughter of Maria Holland Everts [see Photograph No. 24], born November 1840, La Porte County, Indiana. Callie married Ralph Ellis prior to the birth of her first child in California in about 1861. At the time of the 1879 Federal Census she was living in Napa City, Napa County, California. In 1880 she resided in San Joaquin, California. She was still living at the time of the 1900 Federal Census (with a son in San Francisco).

Notice the hair net holding the back of her hair, as well as her long earrings and the watch chain, fob, and small watch. The false yoke of her dress suggests a date immediately following the Civil War.

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Index Line No. 26: *J. L. D.*
Corresponding Album Page Notation: *J. L. D.*

Albumen print, carte-de-visite, ca. 1880.

Photographer: C. Eppert, 323 1/2 Main St., Terre Haute, Indiana.

This subject's identity has not been proven. Given the subject's initials and the location of the photograph it is likely that the subject is a member of the Dickerson family. It is possible that the subject is **Josephine Dickerson**, mother of John Franklin Van Vactor [see Photograph No. 21].

•••

Index Line No. 27: *Harriet Hayward*
Corresponding Album Page Notation: *Harriet Hayward*

Albumen print, carte-de-visite, ca. 1866.

Photographer: C. Eppert, 87 Main St., Terre Haute, Indiana.

Harriet C. Hayward, born about 1831 in Union County, Indiana; daughter of Ebenezer Hayward and Sarah Shannon. Her sister, Isabella, was the wife of Laban Holland Dickerson [see Photograph No. 19 notes]. According to census reports she resided on the Hayward family farm in Union County and (as of the 1880 Federal Census) was not married. The date of her death is not known by this researcher. This portrait of Harriet was obviously taken while visiting her sister in Vigo County.

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Index Line No. 28: *Chas. Seely*
Corresponding Album Page Notation: *Chas. Seely*

Albumen print, carte-de-visite, ca. 1870.

Photographer: Husher's New Photograph Rooms
Cor. Main & Sixth Sts., Terre Haute, Indiana.

"Seeleyville, a small station on the St. Louis, Vandalia, Terre Haute & Indianapolis railroad (which runs through the township in a northeasterly

direction), is the only village in the township . . . The first postmaster here was J. [Jonas] Seely, who owned the land upon which the village is laid out, and after whom it is named. The present postmaster is Mrs. Annie Dickerson. The first store was opened by H. C. Dickerson [see Photograph No. 22] in August 1872, and is now the only one in the village . . . West of Seeleyville is a steam grist and saw mill, the property of Moody Chamberlain."– H. W. Beckwith, *History of Vigo and Parke Counties, Together With Historic Notes on the Wabash Valley –1880*; Lost Creek Twp., pp. 386-391.

Charles Seely, born about 1848, Lost Creek Township; son of Jonas Seely (1808–1896), the founder of Seelyville, Vigo County, Indiana, and Sophronia Bishop (1807– ? after 1880).

•••

Index Line No. 29: *Ella Goddin*
Corresponding Album Page Notation: *Ella Goddin*

Tintype (ferrotype), in paper window mat, ca. 1875.

Photographer and location unknown.

Ella Goddin; her relationship to the Chamberlian/Dickerson family is not known by this researcher.

•••

Index Line No. 30: *V. Chamberlain*
Corresponding Album Page Notation: *V. Chamberlain*

Tintype (ferrotype), sixth-plate, in paper window mat, ca. 1875.

Photographer and location unknown.

Volney C. Chamberlain (1855–1885). Volney's fitted sack coat is indicative of the early 1870s. Although it is difficult to tell in this image, he is almost certainly wearing a white necktie beneath his folded shirt collar. It is unlikely that he would pose for a formal portrait sans neck wear.

•••

Index Line No. 31: *M.* " [Chamberlain]
Corresponding Album Page Notation: *Minnie C.*

Tintype (ferrotype), sixth-plate, in paper window mat, ca. 1875.

Photographer and location unknown.

Imogene "Minnie" Chamberlain; see Photograph No. 9 notes for biographical details [also see Photographs Nos. 12, 14, 42].

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Index Line No. 32: *May* " [Chamberlain]
Corresponding Album Page Notation: *May Chamberlain*

Tintype (ferrotype), in paper window mat, ca. 1875.

Photographer and location unknown.

"Moody Chamberlain [Moody M., son of Moody and Betsey], blacksmith, Seelyville, was born in Lost Creek township, Vigo county, Indiana, July 16, 1832. At eighteen years of age he went to Olinton, Indiana, and served an apprenticeship at the blacksmith trade, and after working a short time in Terre Haute, in 1853 he built a shop, where he now carries on his present business. He began business for himself, and by strict attention to his business has built up a trade equal to any in the country. In 1856 he was married to Miss Martha Clark, a native of Hamilton county, Ohio, and by their marriage they have five children, two sons and three

daughters: Ida M. [May], Edwin C. [Clark], Corriana [sic–Corinne], Harvey R. and Jennie." – H. W. Beckwith, *History of Vigo and Parke Counties, Together With Historic Notes on the Wabash Valley –1880*; Lost Creek Twp.; pp. 386-391.

Ida May Chamberlain, born about 1858 in Lost Creek Township, daughter of Moody M. Chamberlain (1832–1913) and Martha Ellen Clark (abt 1839–1884). Known by her middle name, May married Robert S. Jones, 29 October 1888 in Vigo County. Robert was born about 1866 in Indiana. May and Robert were still living as of the 1920 Federal Census, which listed Robert's occupation as blacksmith.

This ferrotype is encased in a paper window mat of identical size and design as the ferrotype of Volney Chamberlain [see Photograph No. 30].

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Index Line No. 33: (none–blank)
Corresponding Album Page Notation: (none–penciled hash mark)

Albumen print, carte-de-visite, ca. 1880.

Photographer: Adams, Terre Haute, Indiana.

Unidentified young woman. There is no information contained in the album identifying this subject. Corkscrew bangs with the back hair worn in a coil or knot high on the crown was a popular hair style of the late 1870s and early 1880s. The tightness of her bodice and cut of her shoulder and sleeves suggests a dress made in the early 1880s.

•••

Index Line No. 34: *Andrew McKinstry*
Corresponding Album Page Notation: *Andrew McKinstry*

Tintype (ferrotype), in paper window mat, ca. 1870.

Photographer and location unknown.

Andrew McKinstry; his relationship to the Chamberlian/Dickerson family is not known by this researcher. His fitted sack suit, shawl-collared vest, shirt collar and tie were fashionable in the early 1870s. His haircut is appropriate to the era, too.

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Index Line No. 35: (none–blank)
Corresponding Album Page Notation: (none–penciled hash mark)

Image missing (given the lack of an index entry it is likely that this page never contained an image).

•••

Index Line No. 36: *Thos. Naylor*
Corresponding Album Page Notation: (none–penciled hash mark)

Image missing; **Thomas J. Naylor**, husband of Lucretia “Lu” Dickerson [see Photograph No. 18].

From this point on, only four of the index listings agree with the album page notations or with the images found.

•••

Index Line No. 37: *Mrs. “* [Naylor]
Corresponding Album Page Notation: (none–penciled hash mark)

Tintype (ferrotype), in paper window mat, ca. 1865.

Photographer and location unknown.

Unidentified elderly man. Written in penciled cursive on the verso is: "Chamberlain I (Farm)." The parenthetical word "Farm" has been crossed out in red pencil. This gentleman's Lincolnesque beard obscures his shirt collar and neck ware. The cut of his jacket lapel and the paper window mat encasing this image suggests a date for this image in the mid-1860s.

The index line entry would appear to refer to Lucretia "Lu" Chamberlain [see Photograph No. 18].

●●●

Index Line No. 38: *Nettie* " [Naylor]
Corresponding Album Page Notation: *Emmett Hughes & Chas. Moore*

Albumen print, carte-de-visite, dating between 1 August 1864 and 1 August 1866
[as evidenced by the three-cent revenue tax stamp on verso].

Photographer: J. W. Husher, Photographer,
No. 111 Main St., Terre Haute, Indiana.

"Peter Hughes, farmer, Terre Haute, was born in Ireland in 1815, and when a young man came to Kingston, Canada, where he served an apprenticeship at the stone-cutter's trade. after completing his trade he came to Buffalo, New York, where he worked some time, after which he came to Fort Wayne, Indiana, thence to New Orleans, and in 1833 he came to Vigo county, Indiana, where he continued to reside ever since. He spent the most of his time in farming, and by never-tiring industry he has become the owner of a handsome farm and everything to make life comfortable. March 24, 1839, he was married to Ellen Dickerson, a native

of Butler county, Ohio. She was born in 1824 and came to this county in 1830. They have six sons and four daughters: Sarah E., Rachel E., George W., James J., Levi G., John H., Peter E. [Emmett], Lourella T., Martha J. and Stephen C." – H. W. Beckwith, *History of Vigo and Parke Counties, Together With Historic Notes on the Wabash Valley –1880*; Lost Creek Twp. - p. 395.

Peter Emmett Hughes (left) and **Charles E. Moore**.

Emmett (1862–1936) was the son of Peter Hughes and Ellen Dickerson (1824–1906). Ellen was the granddaughter of Walter Dickerson, the patriarch of the Vigo County Dickersons.

Charles (August 1862–October 1934) was the son of Charles and Sarah Moore and the husband of Imogene "Minnie" Chamberlain [see Photographs Nos. 9, 12, 14, 31, 42]. Minnie's mother, Mary Ellen Dickerson [see Photographs Nos. 8, 41], and Emmett's mother, Ellen Dickerson, were first cousins.

"Emmett & Charles" is written on the recto of the image—written in pencil on the verso is: "Emmet Hughes (left) and Chas. Moore." Obviously, much effort was made not to confuse the two boys.

Emmett and Charles are wearing variations of Zouave jackets, a style quite popular for boys during the Civil War. Each holds a hat that appears far too large for their heads.

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Index Line No. 39: *Minnie* " [Naylor]
Corresponding Album Page Notation: *Corinne C Marquis*

Two tintypes (ferrotypes), in paper window mats, ca. 1880.

Photographer and location unknown.

This album page had two small ferrotypes tucked into the window mat. It is possible that the images might be **Corinne Chamberlain Marquis** [Photograph No. 39-A] and **William M. Marquis** [Photograph No. 39-B], but this cannot be proven. The circumstantial evidence would be more compelling had the album page notation listed William's name as well as Corinne's.

Corinne was born 29 September 1868 in Lost Creek Township; she was the daughter of Moody M. Chamberlain and Mary Ellen Clark. Corinne married William M. Marquis on 28 June 1905 in Vigo County. William was born about 1875 in Indiana. They were living in Nevin Township, Vigo County at the time of the 1930 Federal Census.

The female subject's ferrotype is encased in pink oval-window mat with red lines and borders; the male subject's ferrotype is encase in a red oval-window mat with gold lines and borders.

•••

Index Line No. 40: *D.* " [Naylor]
Corresponding Album Page Notation: *Horace Chamberlain*

Albumen print, carte-de-visite, ca. 1875
[copy of earlier image, ca. 1852]

Photographer and location unknown.

"H. [Horace] Chamberlain, farmer, Seeleyville, is a native of Vigo county, born in Harrison township in 1821. His parents were among the early settlers of the county. His father, Moody Chamberlain, was a native of New Hampshire; born November 3, 1791. In 1820 he was married to Miss B. Dole, also a native of New Hampshire, born in 1795, and in 1820 they came to Vigo county, where they took an active part in improving a part of the land now owned by their son. Mr. Chamberlain served as associate judge for some time. He continued to reside in the county until his death,

which occurred in 1862. Mrs. Chamberlain died in about 1868. The subject of this sketch now resides on the old homestead, where he has resided for many years. In 1853 he was married to Miss Mary E. Dickerson, daughter of John Dickerson, and they have a family of three children: Volney O., Imogen, and Fredric." – H. W. Beckwith, *History of Vigo and Parke Counties, Together With Historic Notes on the Wabash Valley - 1880*; Lost Creek Twp.; pp. 391-392.

Horace Chamberlain (26 June 1821–27 April 1885), eldest child of Moody Chamberlain [see Photograph No. 6] and Betsey Johnson Dole [see Photograph No. 7].

This image of Horace and the following image of his wife, Mary Ellen Dickerson [see Photograph No. 41], are obviously reproductions of earlier daguerreotype portraits taken around the time of their marriage in November 1853. Horace's and Mary's hairstyles and clothing date to the early-1850s.

Daguerreotypes were unique images that could only be copied by being rephotographed, as was commonly done so that family members could share older images. The rounded corners of the mounts, as well as the thickness of the card stock, date these copies to ca. 1875.

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Index Line No. 41: *T. J.* "   [Naylor]
Corresponding Album Page Notation: *Mary Dickerson Chamberlain*

Albumen print, carte-de-visite, ca. 1875
[copy of earlier image, ca. 1852]

Photographer and location unknown.

Mary Ellen Dickerson (1830–11 July 1900) [also see Photograph No. 8].

Mary's elaborate hair style and the ribbon held at her collar by a brooch are signatures of fashion in the early-1850s [See Photograph No. 40 notes.]

The index line entry refers to Thomas J. Naylor, husband of Lucretia "Lu" Dickerson [see Photograph No. 18].

●●●

Index Line No. 42: " [Naylor]
Corresponding Album Page Notation: *Imogene C.*

Ferrotype (tintype), sixth-plate, 1880–1882.

Photographer and location unknown.

Imogene "Minnie" Chamberlain [also see Photographs Nos. 9, 12, 14, 31].

●●●

Index Line No. 43: " [Naylor]
Corresponding Album Page Notation: *Vol. C.*

Tintype (ferrotype), sixth-plate, in paper window mat, ca. 1880.

Photographer and location unknown.

Volney C. Chamberlain (1855–1885) [also see Photographs Nos. 9, 30]. Volney married Harriet E. Riddle [see Photograph No. 14] in October 1880.

●●●

Index Line No. 44: " [Naylor]
Corresponding Album Page Notation: *Naylor*

Ferrotype (tintype), sixth-place, ca. 1868–1875.

Photographer and location unknown

The surname "Naylor" inscribed on the album page is the only identification provided for this woman. It is possible that the subject is **Lucretia "Lu" Dickerson** [see Photograph No. 18], the sister of Mary Ellen Dickerson.

Lu was born 22 March 1840, which is consistent with the age of the women in this portrait. The best clue for dating this image is the ringlet hair style, which was in vogue from 1868 to about 1870. The dress is of the same general time period.

Lu died in May 1875 and (if she is the subject in this image) it is possible that this sitting was done as late as 1875—but the ringlet hair style would have been very much out of date by that time.

A comparison of the facial features of this woman to the known portrait of Lu [Photograph No. 18] draws ambiguous conclusions.

•••

Index Line No. 45: *Gen. Logan*
Corresponding Album Page Notation: *Gen. Logan*

Image missing; this entry most likely refers to John A. Logan (1826–1886), politician and Civil War general. Known as the man who founded Memorial Day. In 1868, Logan, while serving as the first commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, issued a General Order establishing May 30 as an official memorial day to pay respect to all members of the military who had died in war or peace.

•••

Index Line No. 46: *G. W. & A. L.*
Corresponding Album Page Notation:
Doc Dickerson | *J. L.* “ [Dickerson]

Albumen print, carte-de-visite, ca. 1862

Photographer: C. Eppert, Photographer, 87 Main St., Terre Haute, Indiana.

John Lafayette “Doc” Dickerson, Jr. (9 September 1824–5 March 1898) [also see Photograph No. 23]. “Doc Dickerson” is written in penciled cursive on the verso. This image presents Doc as a very prosperous, well-dressed and well-read gentlemen, complete with an open newspaper resting on his knee.

This image is the earlier original version of Photograph No. 23, which is a vignetted head portrait made between August 1864 and August 1866. A comparison of these two images demonstrates how one image could be altered and manipulated to suit different styles of portraiture.

The date of this particular image was determined by the cartouche surrounding the photographer’s name on the verso, as well as the lack of wording regarding negatives being kept on file, etcetera. This carte-de-visite is probably the oldest in the album.

•••

Index Line No. 47: *T. J. Naylor*
Corresponding Album Page Notation: (none–penciled hash mark)

Image missing; **Thomas J. Naylor**, husband of Lucretia “Lu” Dickerson [see Photograph No. 18].

•••

Index Line No. 48: (none–blank)
Corresponding Album Page Notation: (none–blank)

Ferrotype (tintype), sixth-place, ca. 1885.

Photographer and location unknown

Unidentified man. This gentleman appear to be in his early-twenties. His narrow lapels and pork-pie style hat date to the mid-1880s. Note his gold watch chain and what promises-to-be a handlebar moustache. This researcher's unproven hunch is that this man is Charles E. Moore, husband of Imogene "Minnie" Chamberlain–but this is pure conjecture.

•••

Index Line No. 49: (none–blank)
Corresponding Album Page Notation: (none–penciled hash mark)

Albumen print, ca. ?.

Photographer and location unknown

Man with pair of hunting dogs. This appears to be a photograph of an etching depicting a hunter with his dogs. He has obviously had a very successful hunt.

•••

Index Line No. 50: *Mifs Satta*
Corresponding Album Page Notation: *Sotta ?*

Albumen print, carte-de-visite, ca. 1868–70

Photographer: T. J. Davies, 26 & 28 West Washington St., Indianapolis, Indiana.

Miss Satta (or Sotta); the identity of this woman and her relationship to the Chamberlian/Dickerson family is not known by this researcher. The image has been dated by the subject's ringlet hairstyle which was popular between 1868 and 1870.

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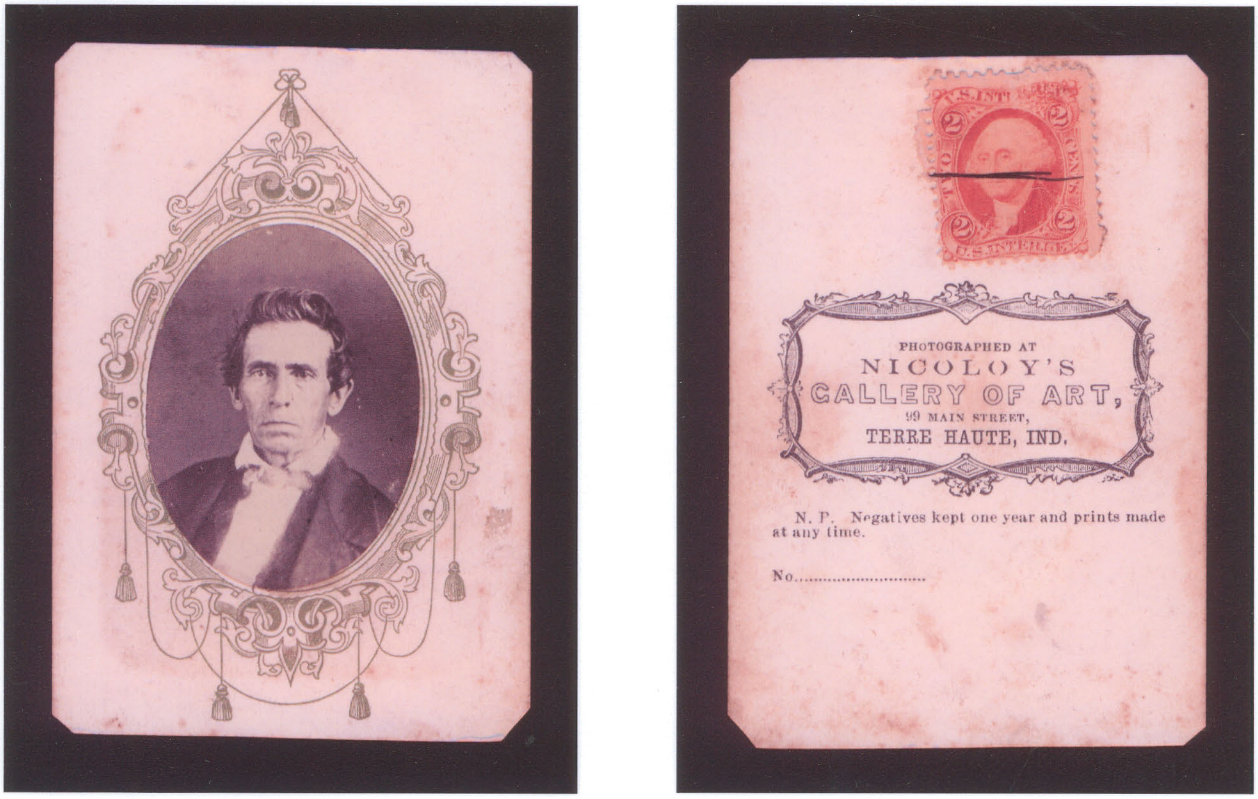


PHOTOGRAPHED AT
NICOLOY'S
GALLERY OF ART,
99 MAIN STREET,
TERRE HAUTE, IND.

N. P. Negatives kept one year and prints made at any time.

No.............................

Chamberlain~Dickerson Family Photograph Album

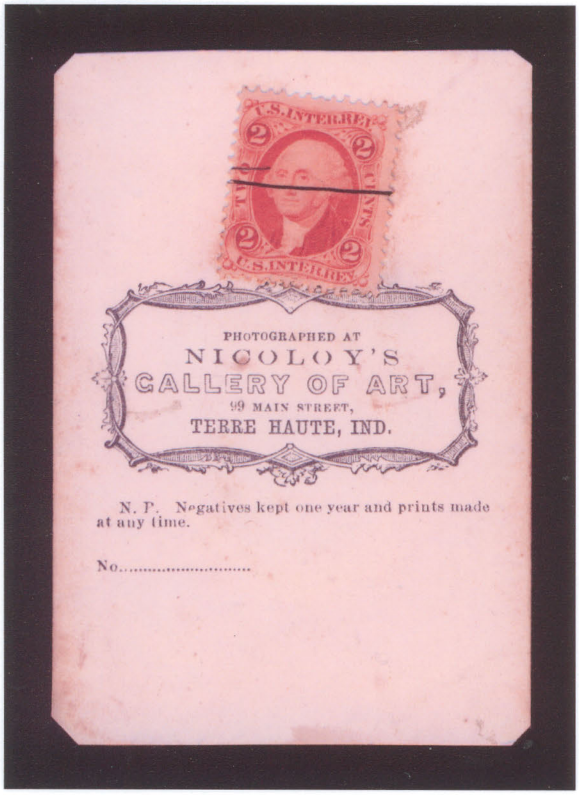
Photograph No. 6

Moody Chamberlain
(1791-1862)

Index Line No. 6: *M. Chamberlain*
Corresponding Album Page Notation: *M. Chamberlain*

Albumen print, carte-de-visite,
dating between 1 August 1864 and 1 August 1866
[as evidenced by the two-cent revenue tax stamp on verso]

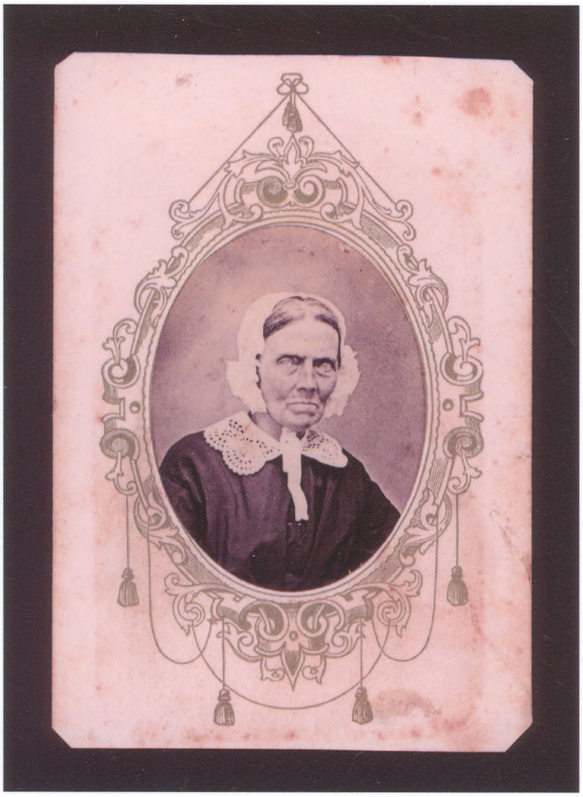
Photographer:
Nicoloy's Gallery of Art, 99 Main St., Terre Haute, Indiana


U.S. INTER. REV.
2
TWO CENTS
U.S. INTER. REV.

PHOTOGRAPHED AT
NICOLOY'S
GALLERY OF ART,
99 MAIN STREET,
TERRE HAUTE, IND.

N. P. Negatives kept one year and prints made at any time.

No.............................



Chamberlain~Dickerson Family Photograph Album

Photograph No. 7

Elizabeth "Betsey" Johnson Dole Chamberlain
(1795–1868)

Index Line No. 7: *B. J.* *"* [Chamberlain]
Corresponding Album Page Notation: *B. J. Chamberlain*

Albumen print, carte-de-visite,
dating between 1 August 1864 and 1 August 1866
[as evidenced by the two-cent revenue tax stamp on verso]

Photographer:
Nicoloy's Gallery of Art, 99 Main St., Terre Haute, Indiana